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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: Anoop Mishra

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the Journal. A token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

The latest books on parliamentary and constitutional subjects are reviewed in the Journal by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Indian Parliamentary Group has constituted the *Outstanding Parliamentarian Award,* which is given each year, since 1992, to an outstanding sitting parliamentarian of great eminence for the overall contribution towards strengthening our parliamentary edifice. Starting with Shri Indrajit Gupta, who was conferred the award in 1992, this prestigious award has been conferred on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Chandra Shekhar, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shri Lal Krishna Advani, Shri Arjun Singh, Shri Jaswant Singh, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Sharad Pawar, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Shri Priyaranjan Das Munshi, Shri Mohan Singh and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

On 12 August 2014, at a solemn function held in the G.M.C Balayogi Auditorium in Parliament Library Building, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 to Shri Arun Jaitley, Dr. Karan Singh and Shri Sharad Yadav respectively. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan also graced the occasion.

Addressing the distinguished gathering, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee recalled the distinguished Parliamentarians who have been recipients of the prestigious award in the past and said the Award honours our finest Parliamentarians who have upheld the dignity of the House and have set exemplary precedents in Parliamentary conduct. He called upon the parliamentarians to do everything possible to uphold the prestige, honour and dignity of Parliament. The Vice President, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari said that a good debater is one who has the power to persuade, impress and transform and has the capacity to touch the audience emotionally and possibly even bring about a change of mind. He said that an outstanding parliamentarian, besides possessing these virtues in ample measure, is thoroughly familiar with the rules, procedures and precedents of the House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi highlighted the importance of the combination of three qualities “Netritva, Kartutva, Vaktutva”–Leadership, Action and Speech–as essential in the making of an Outstanding Parliamentarian. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra

Mahajan observed that the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award is bestowed upon such parliamentarians who have made invaluable contributions and set exemplary precedents and high standards in the discharge of their parliamentary duties. We have included this event in this issue as part of the feature "Parliamentary Events and Activities".

We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome informative and non-partisan articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from Members of Parliament, State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field.

Anoop Mishra
–Editor

1

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Ninth Annual Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament: The Ninth Annual Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 4 and 5 September 2014. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan attended the above Meeting. She was accompanied by Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.K. Grover.

The meeting was held under the overall theme 'Economic Empowerment of Women'.

35th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): The 35th AIPA General Assembly was held in Vientiane, Lao PDR from 14 to 20 September, 2014. Sarvashri Rajen Gohain and Ganesh Singh, Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly as 'Observers': Shri V.R. Ramesh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to Delegation.

The main theme of the Assembly was "*Strengthening Parliamentary Cooperation in the ASEAN Community Building*".

Regional Seminar for Asia Pacific Parliaments: The Regional Seminar for Asia Pacific Parliaments on 'Ending the cycle of violence against girls in Asia-Pacific' was held in Dhaka , Bangladesh from 23 to 25 September 2014. An Indian parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, MP (Lok Sabha), attended the Seminar. The other members of the delegation included Dr. T.N. Seema, MP (Rajya Sabha) and Shri Babul Supriya Baral, MP (Lok Sabha). Smt. Sudesh Luthra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Award: A function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 was held in the G.M.C. Balayogi Auditorium in Parliament Library Building on 12 August 2014. Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 to Shri Arun Jaitley, Dr. Karan Singh and Shri Sharad Yadav, respectively. Besides, the Hon'ble President, the

Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; and the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan graced the occasion and addressed the distinguished gathering on the occasion.

Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group: The 52nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) was held on 13 August 2014 in New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the IPG.

Meeting of the follow up Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of All India Presiding Officers' Conference: The Meeting of the follow up Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of All India Presiding Officers' Conference was held in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh from 17 to 19 September 2014 to consider and adopt the draft Report of the Sub-Committee on 'Committee System'. The Meeting was attended by the following Members of the Sub-Committee: (i) Dr. A. Chakrapani, Convenor and Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council; (ii) Shri Uday Narain Choudhary, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; (iii) Dr. Sita Saran Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; (iv) Shri K.N. Rai, Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly. Shri U.S. Saxena, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat also attended the meeting.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions was organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2014:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Minister of Defence, Finance, Corporate Affairs and Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; Minister of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Members of

Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Minister of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Venkaiah Naidu; Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Shri Anant Geete; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Minister of Defence, Finance, Corporate Affairs and Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Venkaiah Naidu; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes to Dr. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Venkaiah Naidu; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Chairperson of United Progressive Alliance, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri Gandhi.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Venkaiah Naidu; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Member of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Sardar Hukam Singh.

Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Venkaiah Naidu; Shri L.K. Advani, MP; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha and senior officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Indonesia: A Parliamentary Delegation from the Regional House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, led by the Speaker of Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (DPD), Hon'ble Senator H. Irman Gusman, SE, MBA, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 22 August 2014.

China: Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan called on H.E. Mr Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China on 19 September 2014 in New Delhi.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2014, a total of 10,391 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, students from 76 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former Members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Among the foreign dignitaries, delegations from Fiji, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar and Nigeria visited the Museum. As many as 2,30,725 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.*, the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 30 September 2014.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2014, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses/ Programmes:

Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha: (i) 18 students from Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan's Prism School, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, on 1 August 2014 and (ii) 45 Students of Dadi Bhaee Deshmukh Girls School, Nagpur, on 11 August 2014.

Orientation Programmes: The following Orientation Programmes were organized: (i) The Second Orientation Programme for the first-time Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and (ii) An Orientation Programme for newly–elected Members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh.

The Second Orientation Programme for the first-time Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was organized on 30 and 31 July 2014. There were two Sessions on 30 July 2014. The first Session on "Legislative Process" was addressed by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister of Law and Justice and Communications and Information Technology. The second Session on "Committee System in Parliament" was addressed by Shri Basudeb Acharia, former Member of Parliament and Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, former Union Minister. There were three Sessions on 31 July 2014. Shri Arun Jaitley, Union Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs, and Minister of Defence delivered the Lecture on "Budgetary Process". Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, Union Minister of Minority Affairs, spoke on "Parliamentary Privileges". Rao Inderjit Singh, Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Planning and Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence spoke on "MPLAD Scheme". Shri T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, also made a power point presentation on "MPLAD Scheme". The Programme was attended by 180 members on the first day and 150 members on the second day.

An Orientation Programme for newly–elected Members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh was organized jointly by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) and Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, at Naharlagun, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, on 15 and 16 September 2014. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Nabam Tuki, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. Shri Nabam Rebia, Hon'ble Speaker and Shri Tenzing Norbu, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly also addressed the members at the Inaugural Session. The Programme was attended by 33 members of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Study Visits : During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2014, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 3-Member Delegation of Deputy Speakers of the Parliament of Malawi, from 6 to 8 August 2014; (ii) 6-Member Delegation of the Senate Committee on Delegated Legislation of the Parliament of Kenya, on 12 and 13 August 2014; (iii) 9-Member Delegation of the Myanmar Parliamentary Commission on Legal Affairs and Specific Issues of Myanmar, from 19 to

22 August 2014; (iv) 8-Member Delegation of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, of the Parliament of Kenya from 26 to 28 August 2014; (v) 16 Journalists from Small Island Developing States, on 22 July 2014; and (vi) 5 Hansard Reporters from the Parliament of Fiji, from 26 to 29 August 2014.

Besides, 26 Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 1,478 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following: (i) 141 Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service, from 14 to 18 July 2014; (ii) 77 Probationers of the Indian Forest Service, from 4 to 7 August 2014; (iii) 28 Probationers of the Indian Trade Service and Indian Statistical Service, on 7 and 8 August 2014; (iv) 17 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, on 27 and 28 August 2014; (v) 21 Probationers of the Indian Railways Store Service, from 16 to 19 September 2014; and (vi) 42 Senior Accounts/Audit Officers and Accounts/Audit Officers of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, from 22 to 26 September 2014.

Training Programmes / Attachment Programmes: Two Training Programmes were organized for (i) 28 Officials belonging to Research, Reference, Information and Library Services of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 8 to 12 September 2014; and (ii) 36 Security Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, from 22 to 26 September 2014.

Professional Development Programmes for / by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) A Training Programme for Members and Officers of the Myanmar Parliament at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, from 22 to 26 September 2014 was conducted by Shri K. Vijayakrishnan, Additional Secretary; Shri Devender Singh, Joint Secretary and two other officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat; (ii) Two Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 80th IFLA General Conference and Assembly at Lyon, France, and the Satellite Meeting of IFLA's Library and Research Services for Parliaments Section at Paris, France, from 12 to 22 August 2014; (iii) Three Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme on "Reservation in Services for SC/ST/OBC" organised by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, New Delhi, on 16 and 17 August 2014; (iv) Two Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on "Formulation of Budget" organised by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, New Delhi, on 15 and 16 September 2014;

(v) Two Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on "Noting and Drafting" organised by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, New Delhi, on 22 and 23 September 2014; and (vi) Six Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on "Right to Information" organised by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, New Delhi, on 25 September 2014.

2

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

I

Observation from the Chair regarding condemnation of the disparaging remark about women inside or outside the House: On 8 July 2014, in response to a member's reference to the alleged statement made against the women, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan made the following observation:—

> "… On this issue, I would like to say that making disparaging remark about women inside or outside House is highly disgraceful. I am concerned about this prevailing trend. Such remark should not be made by anyone, more importantly by the persons holding responsible positions in public life. It will be appropriate for all of us from all angles that such trend strikes at the very roots of our cultural ethos and democratic setup within as well as outside the country. The situation is further disconcerting. I want that all of us should make efforts to check such disturbing trend. We should also be cautious in this regard and refrain from making such comments against women."

II

Observation from the Chair regarding dignity of the House: Orderly conduct on part of the Members is necessary to maintain decorum and dignity of the House: On 9 July 2014, in the backdrop of certain incidents of interruptions made in the House, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan made the following observation:

> "Honourable members, the incidence of disorderly conduct on the part of a few members in Lok Sabha during the proceedings of the House since yesterday is very unfortunate. All of us are very much pained with the ruckus caused in the House over the past few days. We may be in disagreement with the Government on some issues. We may be hurt due to certain actions and conduct on the part of the honourable members. There are several ways in which members can

resort to express their views. One hurts somebody's ego and then the other one cause disruptions, this is uncalled for. We should not go against the decorum of the House. People have voted us not to violate laws or rules in the House butto make legislations for the welfare of people and the nation at large.

After being elected as a member of Parliament, we expect that our respect should be maintained as this is our privilege. At the same time, we must not forget that it is also incumbent upon the members to conduct themselves in a dignified manner in observation of the rules. One must not show placards or raise any slogan in the House. It is not fair and proper to reach the well of the House and to conduct oneself in an undignified manner whether inside or outside the House, directly or indirectly. It is enjoined upon all the honourable members of the House to maintain decorum, dignity and order in the House to abide by the same to uphold the dignity of the House. In fact, the term "Democracy" itself means self-discipline. When we ourselves cause disorder and chaos, this leads to several uncalled for episodes and incidences. Allegations and counter-allegations are hurled upon one another which hurts every citizen of the country and erodes democratic values as well. It is of utmost significance for members of Parliament (MPs) to abide by the standards of discipline and decency to maintain the decorum of Parliament. The attention of the members is invited towards the provisions made in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha wherein Parliamentary customs, conventions and etiquette are laid down and the same is brought to the notice of the members through Bulletin Part-II every day. I would like to request all the honourable members that they should take a resolve that they will not enter the well of the House or will not display placards in the House in any way whatsoever. Besides, they will raise their concerns from their own seats and invariably maintain the dignity of the House.

Honourable members, the whole country watches us closely as to how we conduct ourselves in the House. Therefore, I urge upon the leaders of all political parties to ask their members to desist from indecent behaviour in the House. I would request all the Leaders as well as the honourable members to cooperate in the smooth functioning of the House. It is all the more serious issue if we are not inclined to respect even the person sitting in the Chair."

III

Observation from the Chair regarding Constitutional Provisions: Interpretation regarding violation of Constitutional provisions is primarily the responsibility of the court of law and the same does not relate to regulating the business of the House: On 11 July 2014, when the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan declared that the statutory resolution regarding Disapproval of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Ordinance and the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill would be taken up together, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, MP requested not to club the resolution and the Bill together for discussion. He stated that the Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Ordinance should be discussed first. Thereafter, Prof. Saugata Roy, MP raised a point of order referring to article 3 of the Constitution of India.

Thereupon, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, Prof. Saugata Roy and Shri Vinod Kumar also have contended that the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Bill 2014 has been introduced in Lok Sabha without referring it to the concerned State Legislature in violation of article 3 of the Constitution. Honourable members, the Bill has already been introduced. The issue, whether or not, the Bill has been introduced, in violation of Article 3, requires interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. Honourable members would appreciate that interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution is primarily the responsibility of the court of law. Also, the point raised does not relate to regulating the business of the House."

IV

Observation from the Chair regarding suspension of Rule 331G of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha to enable the House to pass the Demands for Grants without referring the same to the Departmentally Related Standing Committee: On 15 July 2014, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, as you are aware the House would now vote the Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2014-15. Although Rule 331G of the Rules of Procedure has been suspended to enable the House to pass the Demands for Grants without the same being referred to the Departmentally

Related Standing Committee, the Demands would, however, stand referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, after it has been constituted, for examination and report to the House so that the Committee can make suitable recommendations which may be used in the preparation of Demands for Grants for the next year."

Instance when a Minister was allowed to read the General Budget speech being seated at his seat: On 10 July 2014, during the presentation of General Budget–2014-15, as the Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley was feeling uncomfortable and could not continue his speech, the House was adjourned for five minutes at 11.45 hours. When the House reassembled at 11.50 hours, Shri Jaitley requested the Speaker to allow him to read General Budget speech by sitting at his seat. His request was acceded to by the Speaker.

Instances when Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on Table of House: On 14 July 2014, during combined discussion on the Budget (Railways)–2014-15 and the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways)–2011-12, the Chair permitted 71 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 15 July, 2014, during combined discussion on the Budget (Railways)–2014-15 and the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways)-2011-12, the Chair permitted 81 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 16 July 2014, during combined discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 and the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General)–2011-12, the Chair permitted 7 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 17 July 2014, during combined discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 and the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General)-2011-12, the Chair permitted 65 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 18 July 2014, during combined discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 and the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General)–2011-12, the Chair permitted 23 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 21 July 2014, during discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 in respect of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Chair permitted 37 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 22 July 2014, during discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 in respect of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Chair permitted 52 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 23 July 2014, during discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 in respect of the Demands for Grants under control of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the Chair permitted 74 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during discussion on the Budget (General)–2014-15 in respect of the Demands for Grants under control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Chair permitted 24 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 31 July 2014, during discussion under Rule 193 on the flood and drought situation in the country, the Chair permitted 31 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 1 August 2014, during discussion under Rule 193 on the flood and drought situation in the country, the Chair permitted 6 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 5 August 2014, during discussion under Rule 193 on the flood and drought situation in the country, the Chair permitted 12 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

3

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and internet sources, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Second Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Thirty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 7 July 2014. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 14 August 2014. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the same day.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 13 August 2014, Dr. M. Thambidurai was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha Bye-elections: Bye-elections to three Lok Sabha constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were declared on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Smt. Ranjanben Bhatt of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) from Vadodara (Gujarat); Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) from Medak (Telangana); and Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav of the Samajwadi Party (SP) from Mainpuri (Uttar Pradesh).

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 5 September 2014, Shri Hemendra Chandra Singh, Biju Janata Dal (BJD) member from Kandhamal Lok Sabha constituency (Odisha) passed away.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: On 23 June 2014, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau of the Indian National Congress (INC) was elected to the Rajya Sabha from Mizoram. Shri Sapa Tlau's term commenced on 19 July 2014 and he took oath/affirmation of 21 July 2014.

On 15 September 2014, Shri Meghraj Jain of the BJP was elected to the Rajya Sabha from Madhya Pradesh. Shri Meghraj's term commenced on the same day.

Rajya Sabha Seat Declared Vacant: On being sworn in as the Governor of Haryana, the Rajya Sabha seat of Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki, BJP member from Madhya Pradesh was declared vacant *w.e.f.* 27 July 2014.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 28 August 2014, Shri Birender Singh, INC member from Haryana resigned from the Rajya Sabha.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election: On 16 September 2014, Ms. Tangirala Sowmya of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) was declared elected from Nandigama Assembly constituency bye-election to which were held on 13 September 2014.

ASSAM

Resignation of Ministers: On 21 July 2014, the Health and Education Minister, Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma, the Irrigation and Soil Conservation Minister, Shri Ardhendu Kumar Dey and the Minister of State for Border Areas Development and Cooperation, Shri Siddique Ahmed resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to three Assembly constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were announced on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri Dilip Kumar Paul, BJP (Silchar); Rajdeep Goala, INC (Lakhipur); and Abdur Rahim Ajmal, All India United Democratic Front (Jamunamukh).

BIHAR

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to 10 Assembly constituencies were held on 21 August 2014. The results were announced on 25 August 2014. The winners were: Ms. Rashmi Varma (Narkatiaganj); Sarvashri Awadhesh Singh (Hajipur); Ram Narayan Mandal (Banka); and Niranjan Ram (Mohania), all from BJP; Ramawatar Paswan (Rajnagar); Randhir Kumar Singh (Chapra); and Ajay Kumar Bulganin (Mohiuddin Nagar), all from Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD); Rishi Mishra (Jale); and Ramanand Prasad Singh (Parbatta), both of Janata Dal (United); and Ajeet Sharma, INC (Bhagalpur).

CHHATTISGARH

New Governor: On 14 July 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Balramji Dass Tandon as the new Governor of Chhattisgarh. He was sworn in on 26 July 2014.

Assembly Bye-election: On 16 September 2014, Shri Bhojraj Nag of the BJP was declared elected from Antagad Assembly constituency bye-election to which were held on 13 September 2014.

GOA

Resignation of Governor: On 7 July 2014, the Governor, Shri Bharat Vir Wanchoo resigned. The Governor of Rajasthan, Smt. Margaret Alva was given additional charge as the Governor of Goa.

New Governor: On 26 August 2014, Smt. Mridula Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Goa. She was sworn in on 31 August 2014.

GUJARAT

Transfer of Governor : On 6 July 2014, the Governor, Dr. (Smt.) Kamla Beniwal was transferred as the Governor of Mizoram.

New Governor: On 14 July 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Om Prakash Kohli as the new Governor of Gujarat. He was sworn in on 16 July 2014.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to 8 Assembly constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were announced on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri Sureshbhai Dhanjibhai Patel (Maninagar); Bavanjibhai Hansrajbhai Metaliya (Tankara); Shivabhai Jerambhai Gohil (Talaja); Rohitbhai Jashubhai Patel (Anand); Kesrisinh Jesangbhai Solanki (Matar); and Vichhiyabhai Jokhnabhai Bhuriya (Limkheda) [all of the BJP]; Govabhai Rabari (Deesa); Meraman Ahir (Khambhalia); and Babubhai Vaja (Mangrol) [all of the INC].

HARYANA

New Governor: On 26 July 2014, the Governor, Shri Jagannath Pahadia completed his tenure. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki as the new Governor of Haryana. He was sworn in on 27 July 2014.

Resignation of Minister: On 28 July 2014, the Power Minister, Capt. Ajay Yadav resigned from the Council of Ministers.

KARNATAKA

Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council: On 10 July 2014, Shri Puttanna was elected as the Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to three Assembly constituencies were held on 21 August 2014. The results were announced on 25 August 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri B.Y. Raghavendra of the BJP (Shikaripura); Ganesh Prakash Hukkeri and N.Y. Gopalakrishna, both of the INC, from Chikkodi-Sadalga and Bellary Assembly constituencies, respectively.

New Governor: On 26 August 2014, Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala was appointed as the Governor of Karnataka. He was sworn in on 1 September 2014.

KERALA

Resignation of Governor: On 3 September 2014, the Governor, Smt. Sheila Dikshit resigned. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Justice (Retd.) Palaniswamy Sathasivam as the Governor of Kerala. He was sworn in on 5 September 2014.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to three Assembly constituencies were held on 21 August 2014. The results were announced on 25 August 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri Sourabh Singh, INC (Bahoriband); Sanjay Pathak and Gopal Parmar, both of the BJP from Vijayaraghavgarh and Agar Assembly constituencies, respectively.

MAHARASHTRA

Transfer of Governor: On 24 August 2014, the Governor, Shri K. Sankaranarayanan was transferred and appointed as Governor of Mizoram for the remainder of his term.

New Governor: On 26 August 2014, Shri Chennamaneni Vidyasagar Rao was appointed as the Governor of Maharashtra. He was sworn in on 30 August 2014.

MANIPUR

Resignation of Governor: On 11 September 2014, the Governor, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal resigned as the Governor of Manipur and Mizoram.

The Governor of Meghalaya, Dr. Krishan Kant Paul was given additional charge of the Governor of Manipur and Governor of Mizoram.

MIZORAM

Resignation of Governor: On 26 August 2014, the Governor, Shri K. Sankaranarayanan resigned. The Governor of Manipur, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal was given additional charge as the Governor of Mizoram.

Resignation of Governor: On 11 September 2014, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal resigned as the Governor of Manipur and Mizoram.

The Governor of Meghalaya, Dr. Krishan Kant Paul was given additional charge of the Governor of Manipur and Governor of Mizoram.

NAGALAND

Transfer of Governor: On 6 July 2014, the Governor, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman was transferred as the Governor of Nagaland.

Resignation of Governor: On 14 July 2014, the Governor, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman resigned. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Padmanabha Balakrishna Acharya as the Governor of Nagaland. He was sworn in on 19 July 2014.

PUDUCHERRY

New Lt. Governor: On 11 July 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, directed that Shri Virendra Kataria, shall cease to hold the office of the Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry and appointed Lt. General (Retd.) Ajay Kumar Singh, Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to discharge the function of the Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry, in addition to his own duties, until regular arrangements for the office of the Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry were made.

PUNJAB

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to two Assembly constituencies were held on 21 August 2014. The results were announced on 25 August 2014. The winners were: Shri Jeetmohinder Singh Sidhu, Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); (Talwandi Sabo); and Ms. Preneet Kaur, INC (Patiala).

RAJASTHAN

New Governor: On 26 August 2014, Shri Kalyan Singh was appointed as the Governor of Rajasthan. He was sworn in on 4 September 2014.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to four Assembly constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were announced on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri Ramnarayan (Nasirabad); Bhajanlal (Weir); and Sharwan Kumar (Surajgarh); [all of the INC] and Sandeep Sharma, BJP [Kota (South)].

SIKKIM

Assembly Bye-election: On 16 September 2014, Shri Rup Narayan Chamling, an Independent was declared elected from Rangang-Yangang Assembly constituency bye-election to which were held on 13 September 2014

TRIPURA

Acting Governor: On 14 July 2014, The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Governor of Nagaland, Shri Padmanabha Balakrishna Acharya, as the acting Governor of Tripura, in addition to his own duties, until regular arrangements for the office of the Governor of Tripura are made.

Assembly Bye-election: On 16 September 2014, Shri Pravat Chowdhury of the CPI(M) was declared elected from Manu Assembly constituency bye-election to which were held on 13 September 2014

UTTARAKHAND

Assembly Bye-elections Results: On 24 July 2014, the INC won all the three Assembly constituencies bye-elections to which were held on 21 July 2014. The winners were: Shri Harish Rawat (Dharchula), Smt. Rekha Arya (Someshwar) and Shri Hera Singh Bisht (Doiwala).

UTTAR PRADESH

New Governor: On 14 July 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Ram Naik as the new Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He was sworn in on 22 July 2014.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to 11 Assembly constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were announced on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Sarvashri Kaptan Singh (Charkhari); Vachaspati (Sirathu); Banshidhar Bauddh (Balha); Mahendra Singh Patel (Rohaniya); Krishana Gopal Patel (Nighasan); Ruchiveera (Bijnor); Navab Jan (Thakurwara); and Shivcharan Prajapati (Hamirpur) [all from the SP]; Ashutosh Tondon (Lucknow (East)); Rajeev Gumber (Saharanpur Nagar); and Ms. Vimla Batham (Noida) [all of the BJP].

WEST BENGAL

Resignation of Governor: On 3 July 2014, the Governor, Shri M.K. Narayanan resigned. The Governor of Bihar, Dr. D.Y. Patil was given additional charge as the Governor of West Bengal.

New Governor: On 14 July 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi as the new Governor of West Bengal. He was sworn in on 24 July 2014.

Assembly Bye-elections: Bye-elections to two Assembly constituencies were held on 13 September 2014. The results were announced on 16 September 2014. The winners were: Shri Samik Bhattacharya, BJP (Basirhat Dakshin); and Ms. Nayna Bandyopadhyay, All India Trinamool Congress (Chowringhee).

EVENTS ABROAD

FIJI

Legislative elections: The elections to the 50-seat Parliament were held on 17 September 2014. The Fiji First Party won 32 seats while the Social Democratic Liberal Party and the National Federation Party secured 15 and 3 seats, respectively.

INDONESIA

Election of President: On 23 July 2014, Mr. Joko Widodo was declared elected as the President of Indonesia.

IRAQ

Speaker of Parliament: On 15 July 2014, Mr. Salim al-Jabouri was appointed as the Speaker of the Parliament.

Election of President: On 24 July 2014, Mr. Fuad Masum was elected as the President of Iraq.

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 13 August 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nouri al-Maliki resigned from his post. Mr. Haidar al-Abadi was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

SYRIA

Re-election of President: On 16 July 2014, Mr. Bashar Al-Assad was sworn in for another seven-year term as the President of Syria.

THAILAND

New Prime Minister: On 25 August 2014, the King Bhumibol

Adulyadej endorsed *coup* leader General Prayuth Chan-ocha as the new Prime Minister.

TURKEY

New President: On 10 August 2014, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan was elected as the President.

UKRAINE

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 24 July 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Arseny Yatseniuk resigned from his post.

4

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2014: The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was enacted on 1 March 2014 to provide for reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh into the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

With a view to enabling the successor State Government of Andhra Pradesh to have flexibility in the identification of areas for implementing the rehabilitation and resettlement aspect of the Polavaram Multi-purpose National Irrigation Project, as well as to ensure contiguity in the areas that form part of Andhra Pradesh and for administrative convenience, entire Mandals (administrative unit) in the Khammam District in which some Revenue Villages would get submerged or be needed for rehabilitation and resettlement purpose were required to be transferred to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh by amending section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. This transfer of areas excluded the Bhadrachalam Town and the 12 Revenue Villages in the Bhurgampadu Mandal of the Khammam District through which the NH-221 passes as this highway is the only available road access to the Bhadrachalam Town from the rest of Telangana.

Prior to 1959, the entire Bhadrachalam Revenue Division was a part of the East Godavari District. It was transferred to the Khammam District for administrative reasons. Now, only a part of the Bhadrachalam Revenue Division was transferred to Andhra Pradesh to address the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the Polavaram Project.

The Government was of the view that immediate action was necessary to revise the territories of the two successor States before the appointed day, *i.e.,* 2 June 2014 on which day the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 would come into force. In the absence of adjustment of territories there was a possibility of the execution of the National Project getting delayed further. Therefore, an expeditious decision was required regarding transfer of the areas likely to get submerged, to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh so that the rehabilitation and resettlement issues could be dealt with appropriately by that State. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance 2014, was, therefore, promulgated on 29 May 2014. By promulgation of the Ordinance, section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was amended.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, replaced the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 and was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 11 July and 14 July 2014, respectively. The President assented to it on 17 July 2014.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

—Editor

THE ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

An Act to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2014.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 29th day of May, 2014.

2. *Amendment of section 3.* In the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, in section 3, for the words, brackets, letters and figures "Khammam [but excluding the revenue villages in the Mandals specified in G.O.Ms.No.111 Irrigation & CAD (LA IV R&R-I) Department, dated the 27th June, 2005 and the revenue villages of Bhurgampadu, Seetharamanagaram and Kondreka in Bhurgumpadu Mandal]", the words and brackets "Khammam (but excluding the Mandals of Kukunoor, Velairpadu and Bhurgampadu but not including its revenue villages of Pinapaka, Morampalli Banzar, Bhurgampad, Nagineniprolu, Krishnasagar, Tekula, Sarapaka, Iravendi, Mothepattinagar, Uppusaka, Sompalli and Nakripeta under the Palvancha Revenue Division, and the Mandals of Chintoor, Kunavaram, Vararamachandrapuram and Bhadrachalam but not including the revenue village of Bhadrachalam under the Bhadrachalam Revenue Division)" shall be substituted.

3. *Repeal and saving.* (*1*) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 is hereby repealed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of that Act, as amended by this Act.

5

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 7 July 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 August 2014. In all, there were 27 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued on 14 August 2014. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period from 7 July 2014 to 14 August 2014 is given below:

The Budget (General)–2014-15: Presenting the Budget for the year 2014-15 on 10 July 2014, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley said that two years of sub five per cent growth in the Indian economy has resulted in a challenging situation. As Finance Minister, he said that he was duty bound to usher in a policy regime that would result in the desired macro-economic outcome of higher growth, lower inflation, sustained level of external sector balance and a prudent policy stance. The Minister said that his aim was to lay down a broad policy indicator of the direction in which he wished to take this country. Stating that the steps he had announced in this Budget are only the beginning of a journey towards a sustained growth of 7-8 per cent or above within the next 3-4 years along with macro-economic stabilization that includes lower levels of inflation, lesser fiscal deficit and a manageable current account deficit. He said it would not be wise to expect everything that can be done or must be done to be in the first Budget presented within forty five days of the formation of this Government.

Shri Jaitley said that his Road map for fiscal consolidation is a fiscal deficit of 3.6 per cent for 2015-16 and 3 per cent for 2016-17. While inflation has remained at elevated levels relative to what is perceived as acceptable, he said that there has been a gradual moderation in WPI recently, from a high of 7.35 per cent in 2012-13 to 5.98 per cent in 2013-14.

As an administrative measure, the Finance Minister proposed to set up a High Level Committee to interact with trade and industry on a

regular basis and ascertain areas where clarity in tax laws is required. Further, he said that the policy of the NDA Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian Economy. FDI in several sectors is an additionality of resource which helps in promoting domestic manufacture and job creation. Stating that India today is the largest buyer of defence equipment in the world, he said the composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route. On the Insurance Sector, he said that the composite cap in the Insurance Sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.

Shri Jaitley said that in order to give a thrust to investment in the economy, PSUs will also play their part constructively. PSUs will invest through capital investment a total sum of Rs. 2,47,941 crores in the current financial year to create a virtuous investment cycle.

The Minister said that the Tourism is one of the larger job creators globally, and in order to give a major boost to tourism in India, he informed that the facility of Electronic Travel Authorization (*e*-Visa) would be introduced in a phased manner at nine airports in India. The Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) have been successfully used as instruments for pooling of investment in several countries, and he intends to provide necessary incentives for REITS. He also planned to reintroduce *Kissan Vikas Patra (KVP)* to encourage people to invest in this instrument. A national multi-skill programme called "Skill India" is proposed to be launched. It would skill the youth with an emphasis on employability and entrepreneur skills.

Shri Jaitley further said that bulk of our farm lands are rain fed and dependent on monsoons. Therefore, there is a need to provide assured irrigation to mitigate risk. To improve access to irrigation, the government proposed to initiate the scheme *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, and he proposed to set aside a sum of Rs.1,000 crore for this purpose. The Government also intends to cover every household by total sanitation by the year 2019, the 150th year of the Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi through *Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan*.

Stating that Power is a vital input for economic growth, he said the Government is committed to providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes. He informed that *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana* for feeder separation will be launched to augment power supply to the rural areas.

To provide credit enhancement facility for young start up entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes, who aspire to be part of the neo-middle class, he proposed to set aside a sum of Rs. 200 crore which will be operationalised through a scheme by IFCI. For the welfare of the tribals, *Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana* is being launched with an initial allocation of Rs.100 crore. He also proposed to revive the *Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana* (VPBY) scheme for a limited period from 15 August 2014 to 14 August 2015 as a pension scheme for senior citizens.

Insofar as Women's safety is concerned, he stressed on the need to test out different approaches that can be validated and scaled up quickly. He further informed that an outlay of Rs.50 crores will be spent by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways on pilot testing a scheme on "Safety for Women on Public Road Transport" and a sum of Rs.150 crores will also be spent by the Ministry of Home Affairs on a scheme to increase the safety of women in large cities. He also informed that a "Crisis Management Centres" is proposed to be set up in all the districts of NCT of Delhi this year in all government and private hospitals. The funding will be provided from the Nirbhaya Fund.

The Minister propose to provide a sum of Rs.14,389 crore under the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* and also proposed to allocate an amount of Rs.2,29,000 crore for the current financial year for Defence. Reaffirming the government's commitment to our brave soldiers, he said a policy of "One Rank One Pension" has been adopted by the government to address the pension disparities, and he proposed to set aside a further sum of Rs.1,000 crore to meet this year's requirement.

Shri Jaitley also said that unique sports traditions have developed in the Himalayan region in the countries and the states that are part of it. To promote these, he informed that India will start an annual event to promote these games and would invite countries such as Nepal and Bhutan to participate in addition to the Indian states such as Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the North Eastern States.

While coming to the Budget estimates for Main Budget 2014-15, the Minister said that they have inherited a legacy, wherein, continuance of fiscal consolidation cannot be compromised while providing for the essential items. He said that the estimates of expenditure and receipts for Financial Year 2014-15 have been prepared keeping this in mind.

Initiating the discussion on 16 July 2014, Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia (INC) said that the Budget was a vision statement. He said that the Budget seems to be directionless. During the ten years regime of

the UPA, he said the GDP growth was 9 per cent during five years on the basis of which the country made headway. Shri Scindia said that the burning issue before the country is that of price rise and noted that there was no mention of price rise in this budget. He also said that the people were expecting the income tax exemption limit to be raised to Rs. 5 lakhs from present Rs. 2 lakhs. However, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has raised it to Rs. 2.5 lakhs only. He also noted that the allocation made under the Price Stabilization Fund was only Rs. 500 crore, and added that though an announcement on GST has been made, there was no time line for its implementation. He also mentioned that no enhanced allocation for agriculture sector has been made and the danger of drought was looming large.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that the country is no more prepared to suffer unemployment, inadequate

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jayant Sinha, Kodikunnil Suresh, Jithender Reddy, M. Udhaya Kumar, Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao, Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao, A.P. Mohammad Salim, Ganesh Singh, Harinarayan Rajbhar, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Chirag Paswan, Tariq Anwar, Anil Shirole, Devusinh Chauhan, A. Anwhar Raajhaa, B.S. Yediyurappa, Dharam Vira Gandhi, Bhagat Singh Koshiyari, Anandrao Adsul, A. Arunmozhithevanw, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Harischandra Chavan, P. Kumar, B. Senguttuvan, V. Elumalai, A.T. Nana Patil, Mullappally Ramchandran, M.K. Raghavan, Haribhai Chaudhary, Sharad Tripathi, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Dharmendra Yadav, Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, G. Hari, Rakesh Singh, P.K. Biju, Prem Singh Chandumajra, D.K. Suresh, Rajesh Ranjan, Abhijit Mukherjee, Nalin Kumar Kateel, R. Gopalakrishnan, Om Birla, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Badruddin Ajmal, Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, B. Vinod Kumar, H.D. Devegowda, V. Panneerselvam, P.P. Chaudhary, Harishchandra *Alias* Harish Dwivedi, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Tariq Hameed Karra, Ram Tahal Chaudhary, Prahlad Singh Patel, Jugal Kishore, C.R. Chaudhary, Ram Kumar Sharma, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Hemant Tukaram Godse, Dushyant Chautala, Birendra Kumar Choudhary, M.B. Rajesh, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, P.R. Senthilnathan, Anto Antony, T.G. Venkatesh Babu, C. Mahendran, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, D.S. Rathod, Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia, Bairon Prasad Mishra, Faggan Singh Kulaste, Pralhad Joshi, Kaushalendra Kumar, Thota Narasimham, Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Chandulal Sahu, Rahul Kaswan, Asaduddin Owaisi, Rajendra Agrawal, N.K. Premachandran, Virender Kashyap, Suresh C. Angadi, Jose K. Mani, C.N. Jayadevan, P.R. Sundaram, Ajay Misra Teni, Tathagata Satpathy, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Laxmi Narayan Yadav, R. Dhruvanarayana, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, J.C. Divakar Reddy, Janardan Singh Sigriwal, Balka Suman, P. Srinivasa Reddy, Gopal Shetty, Jagdambika Pal, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Arvind Sawant, Shailesh Kumar, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Bhagwant Mann, M. Murali Mohan, Shrirang Appa Barne, Daddan Mishra, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Yogi Aditya Nath, Akshay Yadav, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Devji M. Patel, Ramsinh Rathwa, Ram Kripal Yadav, Sunil Kumar Singh, Pashupati Nath Singh, Shivkumar Udasi, Rajkumar Saini, Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Ladu Kishore Swain, Ramchandra Hansdah, Chand Nath, C. Gopalkrishnan, P. Nagarajan, K. Parasuraman, Adv. Joice George, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar, Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Dr. Udit Raj, Dr. Ratna De (Nag), Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. K. Gopal, Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Anbumani

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basic amenities, lack of infrastructure and apathetic government and the people want some kind of employment opportunity. He further said that instead of touching on the common man's programmes, the Minister talked more about the macro-economic stability, investing more and attracting FDI and so on.

Joining the discussion, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay (AITC) said that the Budget mentioned nothing about black money and expressed the hope that the Government will announce its ideas and policies about black money. He proposed that the following essential commodities be supplied through the PDS to overcome poverty: rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, kerosene oil, maize, bajra, groundnut, rape seed, mustard seed, cotton, tea, salt and milk, and said let this Budget have some pro-people idea.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said that the people of India have voted for change. However, delivering that change using public resources is not going to happen overnight. He further stated that some good steps are being contemplated on infrastructure, but expressed his apprehension about the jobs it would create for the people.

Replying to the discussion on 18 July 2014, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley thanked all the Members for participating in the debate. He said there was a sense of gloom about the economy of the country for the last 3-4 years. He further stated that since there was a serious question on the credibility of the economy, foreign investors had lost faith in the economy of the country. In such a scenario, new idioms like policy paralysis and tax terrorism were used for the first time. While explaining that this situation arose because there was no stable tax policy, the Minister said that while the growth rate was in the vicinity of 8-9 per cent for a considerable period of time, the GDP has grown by only 4.7

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Ramadoss, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Dr. K. Kamaraj, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Ramshankar Katheria, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. Kirit Somaiya, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Dr. Yashwant Singh, Prof. Saugata Roy, Prof. Sugata Bose, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Smt. Rakshatai Khadsew, Smt. Poonam Mahajan, Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Anju Bala, Smt. Priyanka Singh Rawat, Smt. Butta Renuka, Smt. Kamla Devi Paatle, Smt. Krishna Raj, Km. Sushmita Dev, Smt. P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan, Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Km. Shobha Karandlaje.

per cent last year. This has had an adverse impact on the economy. The Minister further stated that if the economy does not grow, the tax buoyancy does not pick up and informed that the tax GDP ratio was only 10.1 per cent last year. He also said that the economy have reached a situation where subsidy is quite high and the situation needs to be corrected.

Shri Jaitley further said that there is no contradiction in being pro-business and being pro-poor and explained that if business activities stop, then there cannot be enough resources to service the poor. He said that they have tried to incentivies manufacturing sector and infrastructure sector and have not reduced even a single rupee in any social sector scheme. As for FDI in the Defence Sector, the Minister dwelled on the need to build domestic, indigenous capacities. He further stated that there are less resources in the Insurance Sector, and Health Insurance is negligible and therefore, the principle of 49 per cent FDI would have to be adopted in these sectors. The Minister noted that banking system was being utilized by only 58 per cent people in the country whereas the need is to extend its reach to 90 or 100 per cent. The Minister also said that incentives need to be given to the power sector since the country cannot march forward without progress in the power sector. He also said that funds have been provided in the budget for rehabilitation of displaced Kashmiri pundits and assured that if the need arises, more funds would be provided. Stating that the Real Estate Sector acts as growth engine, he said the government wants to encourage people to buy their own houses. With regard to the problem of drug addiction in several parts of the country particularly, in the border areas like Punjab, the Minister said that the government want to establish drug de-addiction centres in Punjab and he proposed a sum of Rs.50 crore as initial contribution for this.

All the Demands for Excess Grants (General) were voted in full.

The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014 was passed.

The Budget (Railways)–2014-15: Presenting the Budget (Railways) for the year 2014-15 on 8 July 2014, the Minister of Railways, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda said that Indian Railways, being the nation's prime mover, is the structure and soul of Indian economy. He informed that the Indian Railways run 12,617 trains to carry over 23 million passengers per day connecting more than 7,172 stations spread across the sub continent. He said that the Indian Railways run more than 7,421 freight trains carrying about 3 Million Tonnes of freight every day, and the target now is to become the largest freight carrier in the world.

The Minister lamented that so far, there has been more focus on sanctioning projects rather than completing them. Pointing out that in the last 30 years, as many as 676 projects were sanctioned and of these, only 317 projects could be completed and 359 projects remains to be completed. He said that mismanagement and apathy have brought Railways into the situation of severe funds crunch for many years, which is a result of the "decade of golden dilemma"–the dilemma of choosing between commercial viability and social viability.

Shri Gowda said that this state of affairs of Indian Railways needs immediate course correction, and among the many corrective steps that he has planned out, fare revision was one, a tough but a necessary decision. He hoped that fare revision will bring Indian Railways an additional revenue of about Rs.8,000 crore.

The Minister said that Railway PSUs have done very well and are financially sound. As such he proposed to launch a scheme to bring in investible surplus funds of Railway PSUs in infrastructure projects of Railways, which can generate attractive returns for PSUs. Stating that internal revenue sources and government funding are insufficient to meet the requirement, the Minister said that the Ministry is seeking Cabinet approval to allow FDI in Rail Sector. As to the Public Private Partnership (PPP) for raising resources, he said that Railways being a capital intensive sector, have not been successful so far in raising substantial resource through PPP route.

Shri Gowda further said that apart from mobilizing resources, there is also a need to strategically manage other aspects of railway planning and administration. To meet this end, he proposed 'Near Plan Holiday approach'; Prioritizing and setting timelines for completion of the ongoing projects; Devising a mechanism for raising funds for Rail infrastructure; Decision Support System for project implementation; Strategic partnerships and transparency in procurements; Aggressive indigenization of imported products; Adopting safety standards matching international practices and setting up of Simulation Center to study causes of accidents; and encouraging development of Locomotives, Coaches and Wagon Leasing Market.

The Minister said that he proposed to introduce 'Eco-Tourism and Education Tourism' in North Eastern States, Special Pilgrim Circuits like Devi Circuit, Jyotirling Circuit, Jain Circuit, Christian Circuit, Muslim/ Sufi Circuit, Sikh Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Famous Temple Circuit, etc. have been identified and specially packaged trains are proposed to be introduced. He also informed that the Indian Railways is on its way to

fulfill that long cherished dream of having a bullet train. The Minister also said that the Ministry is embarking on an ambitious plan to have a Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High Speed Rail, connecting major Metros and growth centers of the country. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made in this Budget for high Speed project to RVNL / HSRC (High Speed Rail Corridor) for taking further steps.

Shri Gowda further informed the House that there are 23 projects underway in the Northeast, of which 11 are National Projects, and said in 2014-15, an outlay of Rs. 5,116 crore is earmarked for projects of North-East, which is 54 per cent jump over allocations in the previous year.

Initiating the discussion on 11 July 2014, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that Budget proposals are ill-prepared, fraught with wild dreams and void of any distinct direction. He said that an impression has been created that most of the on-going projects do not have proper rate of return and it is better to discard them so as to save revenue and other expenditure. He further added that during UPA regime 368 projects were judiciously prioritised while keeping in view the operational requirements, social desirability and State-wise fair distribution of resources. While appreciating the Minister for setting a target for the railways to make it the largest freight carrier in the world, he wondered as to how it will be possible to achieve that target without enhancing the capacity and expanding the network.

Taking part in the discussion, Dr. P. Venugopal* (AIADMK) said that

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dharam Vira Gandhi, Thota Narasimham, P. Karunakaran, Tariq Anwar, Rakesh, Yogi Adityanath, Kalikesh N. Singh Deo, Chandrakant Khaire, Sharad Tripathi, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Devji M. Patel, Kadiyam Srihari, B.S. Yediyurappa, M.B. Rajesh, Satish Kumar Gautam, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Dharmendra Yadav, Ram Chandra Paswan, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Rahul Kaswan, P.K. Biju, R. Dhruvanarayana, Dhananjay Mahadik, B. Senguttuvan, K.H. Muniyappa, P.C. Mohan, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Akshay Yadav, R. Parthipan, Dinesh Kashyap, Ajay Misra Teni, Rattan Lal Kataria, Birendra Kumar Choudhary, Prem Das Rai, H.D. Devegowda, Babulal Choudhary, K.N. Ramachandran, Krupal Balaji Tumane, E. Ahamed, Keshav Prasad Maurya, Badruddin Ajmal, P.P. Chaudhary, P. Kumar, Arjunlal Meena, Chintaman Navasha Wanga, Rajeev Satav, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Chandulal Sahu, Suvendu Adhikari, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Gajanan Kirtikar, K. Parasuraman, Ram Kumar Sharma, R.K. Bharathi Mohan, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Nalin Kumar Kateel, Dilipkumar Manshukhlal Gandhi, Harishchandra Chavan, V. Elumalai, Devusinh Chauhan, K. Ashok Kumar, K.C. Venugopal, Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Harinarayan Rajbhar, Janardan Singh Sigriwal, S.R. Vijaya Kumar, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Ram Tahal Chaudhary, Shiv Kumar Udasi, Jose K. Mani, Kunwar Bharatendra Singh, P.R. Senthilnathan, Rajesh Ranjan, Ramsinh Rathwa, Jasvantsinh

Contd. on p. 521

a majority of the projects which have been announced in this Budget are an extension of previous Budgets. Apart from the Bullet Train, there is no other new scheme in this Budget.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Dinesh Trivedi (AITC) said that one cannot imagine India without railways and expressed his hope that the Minister would live up to the aspirations of the people. He further said that India is a social state and in social state every developmental scheme is not viewed from the viability angle.

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Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Ganesh Singh, Om Birla, Ramcharan Bohra, Santosh Kumar, Chandra Prakash Joshi, Jagdambika Pal, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Prahlad Singh Patel, Kaushalendra Kumar, Shrirang Appa Barne, C.N. Jayadevan, Janardan Mishra, M. Murli Mohan, Rajveer Singh, Shailesh Kumar, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, M.K. Raghavan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Sanjay Dhotre, P.R. Sundaram, Pralhad Joshi, Sudheer Gupta, Haribhai Chaudhary, G. Hari, C. Mahendran, Chand Nath, Mullappally Ramchandran, Rajendra Aggarwal, M. Udhayakumar, Anil Shirole, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, V. Panneerselvan, J.J.T. Natterjee, Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao, K.R.P. Prabakaran, R.P. Marutharajaa, Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao, Ramchandra Hansdah,Tamradhwaj Sahu, T.G. Venkatesh Babu, Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar, Ravinder Kushawaha, Ajay Nishad, Ramdas C. Tadas, A. Anwhar Raajhaa, Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Jhina Hikaka, Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Ram Kripal Yadav, Krishna Raj, R. Radhakrishnan, Dushyant Chautala, Neiphiu Rio, P. Nagarajan, Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh, Ramesh Bidhuri, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, Rajan Vichare, Sushil Kumar Singh, B. Sriramulu, N.K. Premachandran, Abhishek Singh, Anto Antony, Kesineni Srinivas, Devendra Singh Bhole, Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav, Sunil Kumar Singh, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Nandi Yellaiah, Ladu Kishore Swain, Nana Patole, C.R. Chaudhary, Godam Nagesh, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Bharat Singh, Jitendra Chaudhury, Lallu Singh, Albhadra Majhi, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Kamal Bhan Singh Arabi, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar, Bhagwant Mann, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, C.L. Ruala, Kodikunnil Suresh, Subhash Chandra Baheria, A.T. Nana Patil, Virender Kashyap, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Kamlesh Paswan, C. Gopalakrishnan, Bodh Singh Bhagat, C.R. Patil, Deepender Singh Hooda, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Adv. Joice George, Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad, Dr. Yashwant Singh, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. K. Gopal, Dr. Banshilal Mahato, Dr. Ratna De, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Bhola Singh, Dr. Sidhant Mohapatra, Dr. Swami Sakshiji Maharaj, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Mahendranath Pandey, Dr. Ramshankar Katheria, Lakhan Lal Sahu, Hukum Singh, Jugal Kishore, Daddan Mishra, Pankaj Chaudhary, Vikram Usendi, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Innocent, Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Pashupati Nath Singh, Ram Charitra Nishad, Anurag Singh Thakur, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Ashok Mahadeorao Nete, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Vinod Khanna, Ashwini Kumar Chaubey, Ravindra Kumar Ray, Kirti Vardhan Singh, S.S. Ahluwalia, Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Km. Shobha Karandlaje, Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti, Smt. R. Vanaroja, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Anju Bala, Smt. Rekha Verma, Smt. Poonam Mahajan, Smt. K. Maragatham, Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan, Smt. Sakuntala Laguri, Smt. Rita Tarai, Smt. Rakshatai Khadse, Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule, Smt. Sandhya Roy, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Aparupa Poddar, Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Smt. Kamla Paatle.

Joining in the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said that the Railway Minister have done well to emphasize on passengers amenities and the Minister has added 58 new trains to an already unwieldy list. While noting that the Minister has promised a lot more PPPs, including in the actual Railway operations, he said there is, as yet, no clarity on what projects are to be offered and on what terms. He pointed out that in 2013-14, the Government had announced that the Railway would raise Rs. 2,000 crore through PPPs to develop stations, but could not raise a single rupee. He further said that unless freight trains can pick up speed, India will be shackled when dealing with competing economies.

Replying to the debate on 15 July 2014, the Minister of Railways, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda complimented all the members for giving their valuable suggestions as well as some criticism which he treats positive for the betterment of Indian Railways. Regarding the fare hike, he said that his predecessor had decided something about the fare hike and he accepted it wholeheartedly and went ahead with its implementation. As to the large number of requests for higher allocation of funds for the ongoing projects, for introduction of new trains, for improvement of passenger amenities and for projects, the Minister said that they needed to be looked on pan-India basis and think that the entire country is one unit. He lamented that though a large number of requests for new lines, projects and new trains, etc. are there, there are no suggestions on how to improve revenue generation.

Putting aside the apprehensions regarding permitting FDI in the Railway Sector, the Minister said that permitting FDI will encourage rail infrastructure creation and growth of manufacturing industries in the country. He clarified that FDI would be allowed only in the area of infrastructure development. All the cut motions were put and negatived. All the Demands for Grants (Railways) were voted in full.

The Bill was passed.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014: The Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley moved the motion for consideration of the Bill on 5 August 2014 and said that the Bill is an identical set of Amendments to three legislations, *viz.* the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act in 1956; the Depositories Act in 1996; and the SEBI Act in 1992. He further said that over the last few decades, the nature of the securities market has changed, and the nature of various aberrations which can

take place in the securities market has also changed. In view of the nature of violations having altered, particularly on account of 'Ponzi schemes' which are launched by several individuals or companies, the powers of the regulators need to be redefined. The Minister further explained that earlier, the information that these regulators were entitled to call for were from any bank authority or board. But today the information may be with any other person also. So, the Act needs to be amended. He further said that violators through these 'Ponzi schemes' do not respect national boundaries, and therefore, regulators enter into arrangements with regulators outside the country for mutual sharing of information, and now sharing of information also requires the statutory basis, and the Act is being amended for that purpose. As to the third provision which is being added which was not there originally, the Minister said that the amounts disgorged really means that if one commit violations through these 'Ponzi schemes', the profits from such offences that one earn must go to an Investor Protection Fund itself and an amendment is required. Further, some powers needs to be given to the investigators which may be required to conduct some searches. Now, instead of having to go all over the country in order to take permission, a particular designated court in Mumbai is being created where the Headquarters of SEBI are, he added. The Minister further said that there are several provisions with regard to compensation and penalties which are being altered in these particular amendments, and there are also provisions with regard to establishment of special courts, besides the provision with regard to recovery of amounts and empowering the regulators to recover the amount of the penalties which were inadequate in the original act. He added that these procedural changes are intended to empower these regulators to conduct their functions more effectively.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley said that Capital is a lifeline of all business and if there is no capital, there will be no investment. But the reality also is that where there is money, there are bound to be some sharks who smell an opportunity for fraudulent activity. So, a strong regulatory mechanism is required to deal with such people. On being asked who is going to regulate the

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri M. Veerappa Moily, Kalyan Banerjee, P. Nagarajan, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Arvind Sawant, M. Murali Mohan, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, M.B. Rajesh, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, S.S. Ahluwalia, P.P. Chaudhary, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Kaushalendra Kumar, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Nishikant Dubey, N.K. Premachandran, Dr. Kirit Somaiya, Dr. Arun Kumar and Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi.

regulators, the Minister said that he does not think that there is an easy answer to this. He further added that when a market is regulated by the market forces, it has to be ensured that the regulation takes place in an appropriate manner. Pointing that regulators like the Competition Commission of India, IRDA, TRAI and SEBI are not regulated by any regulator, he said the Appellate Tribunals are there to deal with them. So, if the regulators go wrong, there has to be a review mechanism, which has been provided in most of these legislations themselves. He explained that this Bill is an attempt to empower the SEBI because experience shows that those who violate the law may be cleverer than the law itself. Therefore, the law has to empower its agencies to deal with such people. As to a question raised by a Member regarding Rs.100 crore limit, he said that there is a provision in Section 11 AA wherein the word "arrangement" has been used and it is enough to deal with such matters. On the quantum of penalties, he said the penalty is to be determined on the basis of proportionality by the authority, which is exercising the power and said that is the principle which is followed by regulators all over the world. With regard to apprehension of misuse of powers by SEBI, the Minister said a check and balance has been introduced. With regard to the Investor Protection and Education Fund (IPEF), the Minister explained that the IPEF, under the Companies Act, is a separate fund and under the SEBI Act, by the same name there is a separate fund. With regard to the vanishing companies, he informed that FIR has been filed and prosecutions have been filed in this regard. On the need to expand financial inclusion in this country, he said that the Government is taking up an extensively large scheme of expanding financial inclusion in this country. The Minister further stated that the Government want to expand banking to cover as many people as possible in the country and added that if a large section of the population are covered by banking, the need for people to be attracted by such 'Ponzi schemes' itself will go down in the system itself.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOURS

During the Second Session, the actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members was 20,306 (Starred Questions 12,510 and Unstarred Questions 7,796). After splitting of few questions where two or more ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 20,841 (20,306+535) (Starred Questions 12,881 and Unstarred Questions 7,960). 18 Short Notice Questions were also received. The maximum number

of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot were 710 on 5 August 2014 and 430 on 8 August 2014, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot were 88 on 8 July 2014 and 52 on 7 July 2014, respectively. The maximum number of Members whose name were included in the ballot process were 225 for 5 August 2014 and the minimum number of Members included in the ballot were 29 for 8 July 2014.

All the notices were examined with a view to deciding their admissibility or otherwise. Out of the notices received, 540 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions, 5,339 were included in the lists of Unstarred Questions and none was included in the list of Short Notice Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Questions shows that the Minister of Human Resource Development answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) *i.e.* 397 followed by the Minister of Finance which answered 340 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred) which was 1, was answered by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

A total of 333 Members were included in the lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions *i.e.* 115 were admitted/clubbed in the name of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, MP.

The maximum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 225 on 5 August 2014 and the minimum number of Members whose name was included in the Lists of Questions was 50 on 8 July 2014.

In all, 41 notices for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session, out of which 2 notices were admitted and discussed. 39 Half-an-hour notices were disallowed. In all, 18 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed. A total of 4 correcting statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given by them to questions in Lok Sabha in the recent past.

A total of 126 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 4.66. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was 8 on 5 August 2014. The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the List came to 198 per day during the entire session.

5,753 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies

each of the relevant Statements were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office for the use of Members.

The sitting of the House fixed for Monday, 28 July 2014 was cancelled *vide* Bulletin Part-II dated 23 July 2014 (Para No. 427). Hence, the replies to both Starred and Unstarred Questions listed for the said sitting were laid on the Table at the next sitting of the House *i.e.* 30 July 2014.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Harbhajan Lakha, Kanety Mohana Rao, Shridharrao Nathobaji Jawade, and Resham Lal Jangde, all former members.

Thereafter, members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY SECOND SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Thirty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 7 July 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 August 2014. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 14 August 2014 itself. In all, the House sat for 27 days during the session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

The Budget (Railways) 2014-15: The Budget (Railways) 2014-15 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Railways, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda on 8 July 2014. The general discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2014-15 took place on 21 and 22 July 2014.

Initiating the discussion**, Shri Prabhat Jha of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) compared the present budget to the budgets presented by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government and stated that this budget was far better. He blamed the earlier Government for bringing the Railways to this state as it did not hike the passengers fare. He also mentioned that though the previous regimes had not implemented the Kakodkar Committee recommendations of 1963 even in 2014, the present Budget has prioritized railway safety. He pointed out that though many new projects had been declared by previous Railway Ministers, only half of them, *i.e.* 310 out of 676 projects were completed. He

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* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajeev Shukla, Avtar Singh Karimpuri, Ram Nath Thakur, T. Rathinavel, T.K. Rangarajan, Kalpataru Das, Balwinder Singh Bhunder, A.V. Swamy, Mansukh L. Mandaviya, Alok Tiwari, Khekiho Zhimomi, Sanjay Raut, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Derek O'Brien, K.N. Balagopal, Bhupinder Singh, Y.S. Chowdary, M.P. Achuthan, Jairam Ramesh, Dilipbhai Pandya, Bashistha Narain Singh, Darshan Singh Yadav, Ritabrata Banerjee, D. Raja, Mohammed Adeeb, Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, Joy Abraham, V. Hanumantha Rao, Avinash Rai Khanna, Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Pankaj Bora, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Ramdas Athawale, Shadi Lala Batra, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Tiruchi Siva, Biswajit Daimary, Rajpal Singh Saini, Basawaraj Patil, Madhusudan Mistry, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh, Shrimati Kusum Rai, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood and Shrimati Rajani Patil.

mentioned that the Government had announced many new innovative projects such as introduction of bullet trains, the first of which would be between Ahmedabad and Mumbai. He also referred to the Prime Minister's announcement on increase in Budget for sanitation and cleanliness purposes. He welcomed the proposal of the Railway Minister to set up a Railway University stating that this step would help in setting up a technical Railway Institute. He stated that the Budget had covered the entire country and there was focus even on the north-eastern States. He urged the Members to make a positive criticism of the Budget and help in making it better.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita of the Indian National Congress (INC) stated that the Budget was being commended as the best Budget because of the allocation of Rs. 64,305 crores, but the fact is this allocation was only a 1.8 per cent increase in the allocation made by the UPA II Government in the Interim Budget. He mentioned that the Minister had repackaged the previous schemes of the UPA Government and presented them in this Budget. Criticizing the move to introduce bullet trains, he mentioned that this was not a dream of the common man because he would not be able to afford it. Regarding Public Private Partnership (PPP) model suggested by the Government, he said the idea was not new and the model faced problems during implementation as there were very few takers for it. He appreciated some of the measures proposed in the Budget such as focus on cleanliness and new-age facilities, wake-up calls and destination alerts and introduction of new trains to the north-eastern States. He asked the Railway Minister to study the project of laying down a railway line between Rangia (India) and Samdrup Jhokar (Bhutan) in order to improve connectivity between the neighbouring countries.

Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), said certain measures announced in the Railway Budget, *viz*. recruitment of 4,000 women constables to ensure safety of women passengers, introduction of CCTV cameras to monitor cleanliness activities, retiring room facilities at all stations, food courts at all major stations, online platform and unreserved tickets, combo parking-cum-platform tickets, facilities for 1.2 lakh users to log on simultaneously to book their tickets have been welcomed by the people at large. She concluded her speech by making an appeal to the Minister to enhance the preference for the disabled, the socially-deprived people and also to recruit more sportspersons to give boost to sports in India.

Replying to the discussion, on 22 July 2014, the Minister of Railways, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda thanked all the Members who

had participated in the discussion. He stated that a large part of the discussion consisted of a greater stress for allocation for ongoing projects, introduction of new trains, improvement of passenger amenities, etc. He pointed out that though the Members had made requests for new projects, suggestions had not been given for resource generation or mobilisation. Speaking about the focus of the Railway Budget, the Minister stated that it was three-fold: first, the completion of ongoing projects; second, mobilisation of resources and third, passenger amenities and safety. Referring to the skepticism of Members about workability of FDI and PPP modes of investment, he stated that he had received a good response from private sector for 17 port connectivity projects and 22 freight terminals. He informed the House that encouraging FDI would help in railway infrastructure creation and boost the growth of manufacturing industry in the country. In the case of high speed train projects, the Minister mentioned that they would be undertaken with the help of bilateral funding and FDI routes. He informed the House that the projects such as Dedicated Freight Corridor were making progress at a good pace.

The Budget (General) 2014-15: The Budget (General) 2014-15 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley on 10 July 2014. Discussion on the Budget (General) 2014-15 took place in the House on 23 and 24 July 2014.

Initiating the discussion on 23 July 2014, Shri Anand Sharma of the Indian National Congress (INC) stated that in view of people's aspirations and expectations, the budget was uninspiring. He claimed that in most of the aspects *viz.* expenditure, gross tax revenue, fiscal deficit and the current account deficit, the budget had been continuation of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government's budget. He stated that the Government's proposal to secure 7-8 per cent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate was very modest. He, however, agreed to the fact that there had been a fear concerning global economy not growing more than 3.5 per cent or 3.6 per cent due to weak recovery in the Euro zones affecting all emerging and developing economies adversely. He expressed happiness that the Government was following the same approach of fiscal consolidation and bringing down the fiscal deficit as followed by the predecessor Government. He further suggested that in the long run, the issue of Current Account Deficit could only be addressed by encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for which an investment-friendly regime would be imperative. Refuting the charge that the Government had inherited a weak economy, he said that the previous Government had left a very

healthy economy and macroeconomic fundamentals were very strong.

While speaking on the Government's proposal for Real Estate Investment Trust and Infrastructure Investment Trust, Shri Sharma cautioned to be mindful about the 2008-09 financial crises which was caused by the toxic assets created through real estate and housing loans. Expressing scepticism over the Government's vision to create 100 smart cities, he wanted to know the strategy and framework to establish them. He said that for realising this vision, discussions would have to be made with States, land needed to be identified and people would have to be dislocated. He called for clarifications in this regard. Further, regarding FDI in the Railways he desired to know whether it would be for infrastructure or for operations of Railways. He said that entire privatisation of Railways was not possible and it should be done judiciously. Regarding FDI in defence, he said that more than 26 per cent FDI was allowed by the previous Government in cases where state-of-the-art technology was involved. For further increase in FDI in defence, he said that caution was needed in respect of ownership and control while making decision on proposals involving 49 per cent FDI.

Speaking on inter-linking of rivers, Shri Anand Sharma stated that the concept had been discussed, debated and rejected as it would lead to massive dislocation and displacement of millions of people and destruction of environment. Strongly denying of any policy paralysis during UPA Government, he said rather there were major policy roll-outs, *viz.* National Manufacturing Policy, the Telecom Policy, policies on FDI etc. Regarding 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance' slogan of the Government Shri Sharma said that clear trend towards centralization of decision-making and power could be seen which might be unhealthy and counter-productive given the country's federal polity.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Pavan Kumar Varma, of Janata

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhupender Yadav, Rajpal Singh Saini, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Naresh Agrawal, P. Rajeeve, A.U. Singh Deo, H.K. Dua, Naresh Gujral, Jugul Kishore, Hari Bansh Narayan Singh, Y.S. Chowdary, Praful Patel, K.T.S. Tulsi, Sanjiv Kumar, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Vijay Goel, Jairam Ramesh, Baishnab Parida, A.V. Swamy, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Digvijaya Singh, Mohammed Adeeb, Ajay Sancheti, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, Ashwani Kumar, Ram Narain Dudi, D. Raja, B.K. Hariprasad, Anil Desai, P. Bhattacharya, Biswajit Daimary, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Ramdas Athawale, Arvind Kumar Singh, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Husain Dalwai, Jesudasu Seelam, Bhupinder Singh, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Dr. R. Lakshmanan, Dr. Karan Singh, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde, Dr. Sanjay Sinh, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Shrimati Kanimozhi, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman and Ms Anu Aga.

Dal (United) said that the Government's intention behind the slogan '*Sab ka Saath–Sab ka Vikas'* must be reflected. He referred to the U.N. Millenium Development Goals Project 2014 according to which one-third of the planet's poor live in India and the rate of reduction of this poverty had been sluggish. He said that the Budget must tackle the needs of those who are less assertive, less heard and who live in absolute poverty. He said that 50 per cent of country's workforce was associated with agriculture and the maximum numbers of poor were part of the agricultural sector. Emphasising the need for growth in agricultural productivity, he objected to the reduction in budgetary allocation for agricultural credit. He urged the Finance Minister to ensure that the credit actually reaches the poor and marginal farmers. Further, he said that one of the problems facing the country was of quality of education and teachers in schools. Despite this, Government allocated only Rs. 30 crores for school assessment programmes. He also stressed on the need for giving more attention to health sector.

Shri S. Muthukaruppan of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), welcomed the budget saying that many announcements made in the President's Address were given concrete shape in the Budget. While appreciating the setting up of the Expenditure Management Commission, he hoped it would address expenditure management in the appropriate, socio-economic context of the country. He further drew the attention of Government towards need to enhance the budget allocation for the modernization of police force and also requested the Government for releasing grants for various programmes sanctioned or recommended earlier.

Dr. K. Keshava Rao of Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) said that governance was about social empowerment which could be attained through the decentralisation of the institution of Panchayati Raj system which had found no place in the budget. Referring to the gap between the rich and poor, he said that one-third of the people of the country lived below poverty line and had no access to need-based necessities of life. He urged the Government to bring change in the social set up. Referring to tax collections he said, it had come down from 3.2 per cent to 1.2 per cent and revenue from customs and excise duties had also decreased. Also, corporate tax concessions were still being given. He suggested the need for maintaining a balance between revenue and expenditure without cutting expenditure but by pursuing the uncollected taxes.

Replying to the queries raised by the participants, Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, agreed that there were difficulties in the last ten

years. He stated that last two financial years had seen a sub-5 per cent growth which was the lowest growth rate in the ten years. Its spiral consequences were contraction in economy and job creation; drastic decline in manufacturing; decline in country's saving rate by 29-30 per cent and high subsidy burden. He said that to have a high growth rate, it was necessary to allow involvement of States in administration of the economy, growth of private sector and investment from within as well as from outside the country. He stated that despite differences on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), it was essential to promote it to have additional resources. Investment would lead to job creation and profit, which would boost tax revenue. This revenue would further be used for strengthening of social infrastructure and poverty alleviation schemes.

He further informed that the excise duty concessions given to the auto sector, capital goods and consumable durables by the predecessor Government to pick up the manufacturing sector had been extended till the end of the year. Some improvements were being seen in the form of import of raw material and capital goods in the economy, he said. On allegations that the Budget was pro-business he stated that it was necessary to be pro-industry to gather sufficient revenue to service the poor in the country. While explaining 'taxes forgone' he stated that if the bound rate of a product is 70 per cent but applied rate is 40 per cent, then 30 per cent is notionally taken as tax forgone. This is done to make the business more competitive in the larger interest of the economy. He said that under section 80(C) rebate given as tax forgone had been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh. While informing about Investment Allowance being given to corporates who invested Rs.100 crores in the power sector, he said, the limit of investment had been reduced to Rs.25 crores so that Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which can invest lesser amount, could also get the Incentive. The start-up fund of Rs.10,000 crores for the MSMEs was also intended to encourage manufacture, he mentioned. He further added that the idea of 'industrial corridors' was an initiative of UPA Government and would be continued. He spoke in favour of the proposal of 49 per cent FDI in insurance sector subject to Indian majority and control in the management. Speaking on investment in defence sector, he stated that till now suppliers in this field were 100 per cent foreign Government owned or foreign private companies. For the first time, he informed that for 58 transport aircraft required by Air Force, market had been opened for Indian private sector who would find their partners from abroad. Indian company would be the larger partner and the aircrafts would be manufactured in India. This would build up Indian capacities in defence.

Speaking on bank capitalisation for larger financial inclusion, he stated that some of the surplus holdings could be offloaded by the banks, maintaining 51-52 per cent of holdings with themselves. This was intended to raise about Rs. 2,80,000 crores through which farmers, tribals and needy people could have access to micro finance. To promote tourism he said that barring certain countries due to security considerations, the concept of visa-on-arrival and electronic visas were expanded. Regarding apprehensions raised over Real Estate Investment, which gave rise to subprime financial crisis, he said that it was unsuccessful in those economies which were already saturated with real estate. He said that in a country where 60 per cent of people still have no access to housing, real estate and urbanisation needed to be encouraged.

He further clarified that in each of these areas, *viz.* agriculture, social sector or infrastructure, the Government would come up with innovative ideas apart from continuing some present schemes. For Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, he informed that some schemes had already been announced and some institutes had also been promised to the States. He assured the Members that shortfalls in revenue would be honoured in the revised budgetary grants. He informed that the tax exemption limit of individual tax payers had been increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2.5 lakhs to induce savings through Public Provident Fund (PPF), insurance, banks etc., which ultimately become investment. To promote real estate and to encourage people to buy their own house he said, maximum deduction in tax had been increased to Rs. 2 lakhs on purchase of house. He further declared that for mineral producing States, Royalty rates were going to be revised. He concluded by saying that there may be difference of policy, approach, ideas, but Government was keen to have suggestions and support of all, to overcome the crisis being faced by the Indian economy for last two years.

Short Duration Discussion on deficient rainfall, prevailing drought conditions and plight of farmers in various parts of country:

A short duration discussion on deficient rainfall, prevailing drought conditions and plight of farmers in various parts of country took place on 9 July 2014.

Initiating the discussion, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav of Samajwadi Party (SP) stated that situation had worsened due to drought in the country, specifically in north, north-west and central India, situation had worsened. The drought had hit specially rice producing farmers. To tackle the situation he said both short term as well as long term plans should be devised. He stated that in north-west and Central India, rain

fall had been as low as 55 per cent to 61 per cent which could give rise to scarcity of drinking water. He stressed on proper implementation and monitoring of proposals made to counter the situation. He said that at the places where there should have been ponds meant for water harvesting, big cities or big buildings had come up; from some ponds water had been diverted towards rivers. Large scale deforestation and climate change occurred in different zones of the country had compounded the problem. To control the situation he said that cutting of forests should be stopped and tree plantation on a massive scale should be initiated, ponds and water bodies should be restored and check-dams should be made to hold water. To give relief to farmers he requested the Government to waive off interest on their loans.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Jairam Ramesh of Indian National Congress (INC) said that drought could take country into danger zone and hence, should be prepared to manage it. He referred to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) under which, since 2012 it was decided that in all drought-notified talukas and blocks 150 days of guaranteed employment would be provided by the State Government and the cost of 50 days would be borne by the Central Government. He requested the Agriculture Minister to impress upon the Government to ensure that notifications in this regard were issued by the State Governments. He stated that an advisory must go from the Central Government to State Governments that the development of common grazing lands, should be taken up so that fodder shortage does not become a casualty. Making reference to the National Rural Drinking Water Programme under which 50 per cent financial assistance comes from the Centre and 50 per cent was borne by the States, he said that the entitled amount of the State Governments should be provided in one go rather than in installments. This would ensure that relief work was executed with immediate effect. He further stressed on revival of water conservation structures like check dams, dug wells, percolation tanks and water harvesting structures. He stated that recognising the reality of climate change, accordingly amendments should be made to agriculture planning. He said that shorter duration variety crops and better agro-meteorological services to farmers through modern techniques like SMS should be adopted.

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhupender Yadav, Brajesh Pathak, K.C. Tyagi, A.W. Rabi Bernard, Baishnab Parida, Sharad Pawar, D. Raja, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Tarun Vijay, Ahamed Hassan, Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Motilal Vora, Avinash Rai Khanna, Y.S. Chowdary, Madhusudan Mistry, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Sanjay Raut, Sanjiv Kumar, Husain Dalwai, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam and Shrimati Rajani Patil.

Shri C.P. Narayanan of Communist Party of India (Marxist) said that due to climate change the drought was being repeated more frequently in the country. He asserted that to tackle it steps needed to be taken at both micro-level as well as macro-level. Rains were coming on the basis of macro changes at the global level. But at a particular place, the rainfall is much higher or lower because of the micro level conditions. He said that the Central Government as well as State Governments would have to give priority to protect the agriculture, food grains, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and also fodder. The available limited quantity of water would have to be used in a planned manner. For those farmers who had already done the sowing and their seeds were lost in drought, more seeds, fertilizers and other pre-requisites should be given at low rates or free. To ensure work for agricultural labourers and other rural people, the MNREGA and other projects would have to be effectively made use of. To keep check on rise in prices during drought, measures should be taken to counter black-marketing and hoardings. He said that meteorological department should be equipped with new scientific technologies to give correct warning well in advance.

Speaking on the issue Shri Bhupinder Singh of Biju Janata Dal (BJD) requested the Government for keeping separate agriculture budget, like general budget and rail budget. He said that some way out should be devised to tackle with erratic rainfall. He stated that Central Government should make arrangement for crop insurance, along with States. He said that there should be uniform policy for agriculture and farmers in the whole country and suggested for a Coordination Committee of the Ministers with the involvement of all ministries. He requested the Government to extend loan period of farmers and to support the States in disbursing interest free loan to farmers. He added that water bodies should be revamped and recycled concentrating on minor irrigation projects *viz.* check dams. At the end he requested the Government to think about Odisha at independent level as in its agriculture sector there was big difference between haves and have nots.

Replying to the discussion Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture, thanked all Members for participating in the discussion by rising above party lines. He informed that exigency plans were made for 500 districts. These plans included not only drought prone areas but also flood prone areas. He told that after declaration about drought situation, Government's representatives went to different States to discuss the matter and also held a common meeting with their

representatives at Delhi. He assured the Members that the Government was fully capable and prepared to face the after drought situation. He advocated for long term solution of the problem. He further stressed on monitoring by Central and State Governments to ensure that the money issued to States under National Agriculture Development Scheme was utilised efficiently. He said that only money and planning were not sufficient but implementation was also necessary. He stated that suggestions had been issued to States how to use money to mitigate drought situation under MNREGA. As per the statistics, he informed, in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh, additional fodder could be produced; there were seeds which could produce yield in 120 days; plan had been made for the survival of vegetation in drought situation; and there was enough storage of medicines and injections for animals. He further added, under the National Rural Drinking Water Scheme, 15 per cent allocation had been distributed to all States and sufficient amount of money was available in the Disaster Relief Fund of States, also. In the end, he urged all States and the Central Government that they should work together and make the farmers of the country prosperous and wealthy.

Calling Attention to the pollution on sea beaches in Goa caused by tar balls formed due to discharge from sea vessels:

On 8 July 2014, Shri Shantaram Naik of Indian National Congress (INC) called the attention of the Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to the pollution on sea beaches in Goa caused by tar balls formed due to discharge from sea vessels.

Replying to the calling attention, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change explained to the House the process by which the tar balls were getting deposited on the sea beaches of Goa. He stated that all types of oil spill in the seas undergo a process of weathering based on various factors such as wind, current, sea temperature and wind energy which results in the formation of tar balls. He mentioned that the High Court of Bombay in respect of a writ petition No. 376 of 2003 had directed Director-General of Shipping to conduct both aerial and surface reconnaissance using the method of testing the origin of oil slicks or discharge oil and matching it with the use of Hydrocarbons Finger Printing Methods along with other modern scientific methods of detection of oil pollution at sea and inland waterways for better enforcement of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. He added that the Court had also directed the Ministry of Tourism, Government of Goa and other local coastal authorities to regularly

remove the tar balls from the beaches and maintain its cleanliness. He mentioned that in a report submitted by the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to the High Court, it had been stated that the source of the tar balls could be due to oil-exploration activities from offshore oil installations near Mumbai or a natural phenomenon from the sea-bed or from sea-going vessels passing through the area. Based on these findings of the Institute, the High Court has directed the Goa State Pollution Control Board to monitor the onshore facilities of Mormugao Port Trust, Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Further, the Coast Guards, ships, aircrafts have been regularly deployed for surveillance and monitoring of the maritime zones of India, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off the coast of Goa. The Minister stated that in 1973, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships, known as MARPOL which mandates a ship to hold a certificate in accordance with the provisions of the regulations unless there are clear grounds for believing that the condition of the ship or its equipment does not correspond substantially with the provision of the certificate. The provisions of the IMO Convention were already incorporated in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 which is administered by the Directorate General of Shipping. The Minister mentioned that the overall responsibility for taking measures for preserving and protecting the marine environment and to prevent and control pollution lies with the Coast Guard, along with the checks to be made by the Directorate General of Shipping.

The Minister, however, appreciated the Members for cutting across regional lines and seeking clarifications on the issue concerning the pollution of beaches in Goa. He reiterated that the formation of tar balls along the beaches of Goa may be due to several reasons such as oil exploration activities, oil spillage by oil carrying tanker ships, etc. The Centre has approached NEERI to ascertain the exact reason for the formation of tar balls, but he said that the findings of NEERI have not been completed and remained inconclusive. He assured the House that in July, a meeting would be held wherein a roadmap would be drawn after discussions and consultations with the stakeholders and officials of the State Government and scientists. On the issue of 'sustainable development', the Minister stated that the main slogan of the Government in evolving policies has been 'development without destruction'. Before concluding the speech, the Minister thanked the Members for their valuable suggestions.

***Statement regarding India's Stand in the W.T.O.*:** Making a statement in the House on 5 August 2014 regarding India's stand in the W.T.O., the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presented the facts relating to the stand taken by India in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). She informed that a Ministerial Declaration was adopted on 7th December 2013 on conclusion of the 9th Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali. Ministerial Decisions were adopted on ten issues relating to the unfinished Doha Round of trade negotiations, underway in the WTO since 2001. Amongst these Ministerial Decisions, two were of particular significance–the Ministerial Decision for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes. The Trade Facilitation Agreement was basically aimed at greater transparency, simplification of custom procedures, use of electronic payments, risk management techniques and faster clearances at ports. She said that India autonomously had taken several measures like 'Indian Customs Single Window Project' announced in the Budget 2014-15 to facilitate trade, under which importers and exporters would be able to lodge documents at a single point, reducing interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and the cost of doing business.

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman informed that in contrast to the efforts being made on Trade Facilitation in WTO, some developed countries were reluctant to engage on the other issues. Due to this, developing countries were apprehensive that once the process of bringing the Trade Facilitation Agreement into force was completed, important issue of devising a permanent solution regarding subsidies on account of public stockholding for food security purposes would be sidelined. India, therefore, took the stand that till there is an assurance of commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding and on all other Bali Summit decisions of 2013, including those for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), it would be difficult to join the consensus on the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Without a permanent solution, public stockholding of food grain programmes in India and other developing countries would be hampered by the present ceiling on domestic support which was pegged at 10 per cent of the value of production and was wrongly considered as trade-distorting subsidy to farmers under existing WTO rules. She stated that developing countries such as India must have the freedom to use food reserves to feed their poor without the threat of violating any international obligations. In a country of the size of India with 60 per cent of the population dependent on a relatively unremunerative agricultural sector, administered prices could not be given up. This was the only way food grains could be procured for the Public Distribution

System (PDS), the central pillar on which country's efforts to ensure food security rested.

She said that on 31st July 2014, India offered a way to achieve not only a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security but also to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement in the agreed timeframe as well as deliver favorable outcomes for the LDCs. However, despite best efforts, India's concerns were not satisfactorily addressed. The Director General of the WTO reported to an informal meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 31 July 2014 that a solution could not be found to bridge the gap. The General Council meeting was, thereafter, formally declared closed without adopting the Trade Facilitation Protocol. She stated that India stood firm on its demands despite immense pressure. She expressed confidence that India would be able to persuade the WTO Membership to appreciate the sensitivities of India and other developing countries and see their way to taking this issue forward in a positive spirit.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman assured the Members that the Government was honouring, reinforcing and taking forward what was agreed in Bali. She said that there had been no retraction from what was committed to implement at Bali, as alleged. She confirmed that they had taken up the case of Least Developed Countries. She said that due to their efforts WTO now understand that the matter could not go ahead without involvement of developing countries and LDCs, and was willing to wait till September 2014 for all of us to convince each other.

On questions raised regarding centrality of WTO and bringing the developmental agenda back on the table in Bali, she said that they believed in multilateralism and their Government wanted inclusive growth by ensuring that the poorest of the farmers get the Minimum Support Price and the poor people get fed through the Public Distribution System (PDS). She said that their efforts had reinforced the development agenda. On apprehensions raised over the country's goodwill, she ensured the Members that the trust and goodwill towards the country had been enhanced after it stood and spoke for the LDCs. On the controversy over agricultural subsidies, she explained that how 1986-88 base year for calculating subsidy was grave injustice. This was one of the things on which India was fighting with the WTO. She said that one of the alternative suggestions put forth was to make sure that the base year was considered by taking previous three years' dynamic average price. She stated that prices of our farmers' agricultural production would not be allowed to be determined by somebody

outside the country. She assured the Members that there would not be any sabotage to food security; India had stood by its principle and had fully honoured and reinforced the Bali Agreement.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014*: On 15 July 2014, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Minister of Communications and Information technology moved that the Bill to amend the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), 1997, be taken up for consideration. Introducing the Bill, the Minister stated that the Bill provides that the Chairperson and the whole-time Members of the Authority shall not take employment in the Central Government or State Government from the date on which they cease to hold office, except on the previous approval of the Central Government. The Minister pointed out that there were several other regulatory bodies such as Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008, etc. which did not restrict the employment of the Chairperson and Members of the Regulatory Authority by the Central or State Government. The Minister pointed out that the Constitution of India does not bar the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner, Election Commissioners, Judges of High Court and Supreme Court from being appointed by the Central Government after they demit office, there were such restrictions only for the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and Members of the Public Service Commissions. He stated that this Bill only sought to change the palpable anomaly existing in the TRAI Act of 1997.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister thanked the Members for an enlightening discussion on the subject. He pointed out that there were issues raised during the discussion, *viz*. the jurisdiction of the Ordinance, about civil servants and why the law was being amended for one person. Regarding the first issue, he stated that the three conditions namely, the satisfaction of the President about the existence of circumstances to promulgate an Ordinance, any Ordinance takes colour of an Act and that an Ordinance must be placed before the House within

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* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 14 July 2014 was laid on the Table of the House on 14 July 2014.

** Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Bhupender Yadav, Derek O'Brien, K.C. Tyagi, P. Rajeeve, D. Raja, Shantaram Naik, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, Kalpataru Das, Tiruchi Siva, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. V. Maitreyan and Km. Mayawati.

six weeks of the assembly of the Parliament have been met. Speaking about the civil servants, the Minister stated that they have the concept of neutrality to serve any Government of the day. On the third issue, the Minister elaborated that the amended law would pave way for any TRAI Chairman to be eligible for a Government office after two years and therefore, it was not a single individual specific legislation. The Bill seeks to change the entire character of the TRAI Chairperson's eligibility bringing it in tandem with other regulatory bodies.

The statutory resolution disapproving the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3 of 2014) moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy was discussed along with the Bill, and it was negatived.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed with amendments.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014*: On 13 August 2014, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, the Minister of Law and Justice moved that Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-First Amendment) Bill, 2014 to amend the Constitution of India be taken up for consideration by the House. The Minister informed the House that the Articles 124 and 217 provide for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court respectively. The Constitutional provisions clearly envisaged that the President shall appoint a Judge in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other Judges as he considers appropriate and in case of High Court, the Chief Justice of India (CJI). The Minister further elaborated that since 26 January 1950 till 1993, the above-mentioned procedure was being followed. He pointed out that subsequent to the judgments of the *S.P. Gupta vs Union of India case* and the *Second Judges Case,* a collegium system for appointment of Judges was devised, wherein there would be four Judges headed by the CJI to recommend for the appointment to the Supreme Court and in the case of appointment to the High Court apart from CJI there would be two other Judges. The role of the Government was also re-written in that the Government had the right to seek for reconsideration but if the collegium reiterates the previous view, the Government had to accept it. The Minister also referred to the previous attempts made by other Governments of the day namely, the Constitution (Sixty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1990, the Constitution (Eighty-Second

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* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 13 August 2014 was laid on the table of the House on 13 August 2014.

Amendment) Bill, 1997, the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2003, etc. The Minister apprised the House that several consultations had been held with eminent jurists and the Attorney-General before this Bill was formulated. Speaking about the architecture of the National Judicial Commission, he mentioned that it would be headed by the Chief Justice of India and it would include as well, two senior most Supreme Court Judges, the Law Minister and two eminent jurists (who will be selected by the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India). The Minister stated that the Government fully respected and did not interfere with the total jurisdiction, constitutional right and duty of Judiciary.

Replying to the discussion*, he reiterated that widespread consultations had been held with eminent jurists and leaders of 26 political parties. He mentioned that the Parliament had the authority to legislate and frame laws; therefore, it was not encroaching on the independence of the judiciary. He mentioned that accountability has not been included in the Bill because 'accountability' would ensure enquiry into complaint, declaration of assets and liabilities, judicial statement of values etc. Therefore, it would make the duties of the 'Appointments Commission' more cumbersome. He pointed out that even the removal of judges was under 'judicial review' and therefore there has to be system of checks and balances. He concluded by stating that the House always respects the independence and dignity of the Judiciary as well as the supremacy of the Parliament.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed with amendments.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 7,548 notices of Questions (5,482 Starred and 2,066 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 540 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3,937 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. One Unstarred Question was withdrawn. The total number of Starred Questions orally answered was 81. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1,796.

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* Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Satish Chandra Misra, Bhupender Yadav, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Majeed Memon, K. Parasaran, Sharad Yadav, A. Navneethakrishnan, Arun Jaitley, P. Rajeeve, Kalpataru Das, D. Raja, H.K. Dua, Triuchi Siva, Rajeev Shukla, Ramdas Athawale, Naresh Gujral, Ram Jethmalani, K.T.S. Tulsi, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan and Km. Mayawati.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each. On an average, 3 Questions were orally answered per sitting, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum of Questions orally answered was 9 on 13th August 2014.

The list of Unstarred Questions contained 93 on 14th August, 102 on 15th July, 124 on 9th July, 126 on 11th July, 128 on 7th July, 132 on 14th July and 133 on 8th July 2014. On rest of the days (20 days) it contained 155 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Three notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; however, none of them was discussed.

Short Notice Questions: Twenty notices of Short Notice Questions were received, out of which only 1 was admitted and answered.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Shanti G. Patel and Shri Ekanath K. Thakur, both former Members of Rajya Sabha.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Session of the Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 4 August 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 August 2014. There were 13 sittings in all.

Financial business: The List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2013-14 were presented and the same were passed by the House on 6 August 2014.

On 11 August 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Tarun Gogoi who is also the Minister-in-charge of Finance presented the Budget for the year 2014-15. The voting for the Grants were taken up and passed by the House on 28 August 2014. The Assam Appropriation (No.2) was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 22 leading personalities.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Seventh Session on 22 July 2014 was adjourned *sine die* on 21 August 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 4 September 2014. There were 21 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 11 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Goa Members of Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2014; (ii) The Goa Transfer and Posting of Officers Bill, 2014; (iii) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2014; (iv) The Court Fees (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2014; (v) The Goa Public Money (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (vi) The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (vii) The Goa Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) (Third Amendment) Bill, 2014; (viii) The Goa Investment Promotion Bill, 2014; (ix) The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (x) The Goa Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2014; and (xi) The Goa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

Financial business: The General Discussion on the Budget for the

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

year 2014-15 was held from 22 to 24 July 2014 in which 29 members participated and thereafter the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar replied to the debate on 24 July 2014.

85 Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 were moved, discussed, voted and passed over 15 days *i.e.* 28, 30, 31 July 2014 and 4-7, 11-14 and 18-21 August 2014 after 82 Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants were negatived/defeated. The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014 (Relating to the Budget for the year 2014-15) was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 21 August 2014.

On 21 August 2014, the Supplementary Demands for the Grants for the year 2014-15 (First Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed and the corresponding—The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014 [Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 (First Batch)] was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 21 August 2014.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Gopinath Munde, Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj; Sarvashri Adhik Shirodkar, Eknath Thakur and Khuswant Singh, all former members of the Rajya Sabha; Baban Narayan Bhat, Vishwanath Sawaikar, Vithal Prabhugaonkar and Vidyadhar Shilkar, all veteran freedom fighters who fought tirelessly for the liberation of Goa; Sudhir Moghe, an eminent Marathi poet-lyricist; V.K. Murthy, a renowned cinematographer of the Indian cinema; Anand Modak, an acclaimed Marathi music composer; Madhav Mantri, a cricket legend; Visitacio Lobo, a renowned footballer; Smt. Zohra Sehgal, an iconic and a legendary actor; Shri Madhusudhan K. Chari, an eminent bhajan legend; Smt. Smita Talwalkar, a veteran Marathi actor; Dr. Niranjan Khichadi, a renowned author; and Yogacharya B.K.S. Iyengar, an awardee of the prestigious Padmashri, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 July 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 July 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Nagaland Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2014 was moved and passed by the House.

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* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Financial business: The Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Annual Budget for the year 2014-15. The General Discussion on the Budget was taken up in which 17 members participated.

The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 was taken up. The Demands for Grants were moved, put to vote and passed by voice vote.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Gopinath P. Munde, Union Minister of Rural Development and Shri Scato Swu, former member of the Rajya Sabha.

6

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	7 July 2014 to 14 August 2014
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	27
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	167 hours and 14 minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	14 hours and 18 minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	28 hours and 10 minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	NIL
	(ii) Introduced	20
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	1
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	NIL
	(v) Discussed	NIL
	(vi) Passed	NIL
	(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
	(viii) Negatived	NIL
	(ix) Part-discussed	1
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	NIL
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	8
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	NIL
	(ii) Introduced	61
	(iii) Discussed	1
	(iv) Passed	NIL
	(v) Withdrawn	1
	(vi) Negatived	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	60
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	NIL
	(i) Notice received	36

	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Discussed	NIL
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	354
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	607
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
	(i) Notice received	153
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussion held	4
	(iv) Part-discussed	1
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	5
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	46
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
	(i) Notice received	29
	(ii) Brought before the House	NIL
	(iii) Admitted	NIL
15.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	5
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	6
	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Part-discussed	NIL
17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	12
	(ii) Admitted	12
	(iii) Moved	2
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Part-discussed	1
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved & Discussed	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL

(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
(vii) Part-discussed	NIL
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	NIL
(ii) Brought before the House	NIL
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	NIL
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	NIL
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	17,095
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	...
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	540
(ii) Un-starred	5,339
(iii) Short Notice Questions	NIL
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	2

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	1	—
iv)	Committee on Estimates	5	—
v)	Committee on Ethics	1	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	—
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	—
ix)	Committee on Petitions	2	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	3	—
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	3	—

xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	—
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	—
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	5	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—
xxi)	Committee on Welfare of Other backward Classes	2	—

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2	3	4
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	—

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

1	2	3	4
i)	Committee on Agriculture	3	—
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	1	—
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	1	—
iv)	Committee on Defence	3	—
v)	Committee on Energy	3	—
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	1	—
vii)	Committee on Finance	3	—
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	2	—
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	5	—
x)	Committee on Labour	3	—
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	2	—
xii)	Committee on Railways	2	—
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	3	—
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	2	—
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	2	—
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	—

CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	—	—
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	—	—
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	—	—
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population & Public Health	—	—

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE 232ND SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	7.7.2014 to 14.8.2014
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	27
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	142 hours and 23 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	12
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	66
	(ii) Introduced	NIL
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	12
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	NIL
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	1
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	NIL
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	NIL
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	NIL
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	NIL
	(xi) Discussed	12
	(xii) Passed	6
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	NIL
	(xv) Part-discussed	NIL
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	6
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	NIL
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	59
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	71
	(ii) Introduced	20
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	NIL

(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	NIL
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
(vi)	Discussed	5*
(vii)	Withdrawn	5
(viii)	Passed	NIL
(ix)	Negatived	NIL
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	NIL
(xi)	Part-discussed	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed	NIL
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	NIL
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	NIL
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	8
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	78
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	57
(ii)	Admitted	4
(iii)	Discussions held	4
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	2
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	NIL
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	2
(ii)	Admitted	2
(iii)	Moved	2
(iv)	Adopted	NIL
(v)	Negatived	2
(vi)	Withdrawn	NIL
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	1
(ii)	Admitted	1
(iii)	Moved	NIL
(iv)	Adopted	NIL
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i)	Received	9
(ii)	Admitted	9

* Bills were discussed and thereafter withdrawn by leave of the House.

	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	1
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Adopted	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	NIL
13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved & discussed	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Part-discussed	NIL
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	191
	(ii) Admitted	42
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Part-discussed	NIL
	(vi) Negatived	NIL
	(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
15.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	NIL
	(viii) Lapsed	NIL
16.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	One Select Committee on the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 constituted on 14.8.2014
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,953
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	5,331
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	143 passes issued on 24.7.2014
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	252 visitors visited on 11.8.2014
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	540

(ii) Unstarred	3,937
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	3

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1.7.2014–30.9.2014	No. of Reports presented during the 232nd Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	6	NIL
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	NIL	NIL
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	1	NIL
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	NIL	NIL
(v)	Committee on Rules	NIL	NIL
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	NIL
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	NIL	NIL
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	1	NIL
(ix)	House Committee	3	NIL
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	1	NIL
(xi)	Home Affairs	2	NIL
(xii)	Human Resource Development	3	NIL
(xiii)	Industry	4	NIL
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	1	NIL
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	1	NIL
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	2	NIL
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	3	NIL
Other Committees			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	NIL	NIL
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	1	NIL
(xx)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	NIL	NIL

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	6
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	NIL

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN-IN WITH DATES

S. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	BJP	7.7.2014
2.	Shri Mukut Mithi	INC	-do-
3.	Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi	JD(U)	-do-
4.	Shri Pavan Kumar Varma	JD(U)	-do-
5.	Shri Sharad Yadav	JD(U)	-do-
6.	Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda	INC	-do-
7.	Shri B.K. Hariprasad	INC	-do-
8.	Shri Prakash Javadekar	BJP	-do-
9.	Shri Praful Patel	NCP	-do-
10.	Shri Anubhav Mohanty	BJD	-do-
11.	Shri Bhupinder Singh	BJD	-do-
12.	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad	SP	-do-
13.	Shri A.U. Singh Deo	BJD	8.7.2014
14.	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	BJP	9.7.2014
15.	Shri D. Kupendra Reddy	JD(S)	-do-
16.	Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan	AIADMK	10.7.2014
17.	Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau	INC	21.7.2014

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Dr. Shanti G. Patel	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Ekanath K. Thakur	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	4.8.2014 to 30.8.2014	13	13	—	531(260)	360(563)	139(136)
Bihar L.A.	27.6.2014 to 1.8.2014	20	12	—	639(1,675)	58(376)	402(36)
Bihar L.C.	—	—	—	—	926(749)	9(0)	347(272)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	21.7.2014 to 25.7.2014	5	8(8)	—	574(409)	370(350)	—
Goa L.A.	22.7.2014 to 21.8.2014	21	13(13)	2(0)	1,089(840)	2,216(2,216)	—
Gujarat L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Madhya Pradesh L.A.	30.6.2014 to 22.7.2014	17	8(8)	—	3,067(1,983)	1,976(2,508)	—
Maharashtra L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	8.7.2014 to 10.7.2014	3	5(5)	—	71(69)	57(51)	—
Nagaland L.A.	22.7.2014 to 25.7.2014	3	1(1)	—	48(43)	10(7)	—
Odisha L.A.**	—	—	——	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A. ##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	1.9.2014 to 1.9.2014	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	10.7.2014 to 12.8.2014	22	17(17)	—	(1,649)	(2,323)	21
Telangana L.C.	2.7.2014 to 2.7.2014	1	—	—	—	—	—
Telangana L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	29.8.2014 to 3.9.2014	4	14(13)	—	487(244)	432(447)	3(1)
Uttarakhand L.A.	—	—	—	—	512	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	880(864)	272(271)	16(16)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

** Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5(1)[(a)]
Bihar L.A.	2	8	9	7	1	28	7	—	31	—	8	8	40	—	—	91[(b)]
Bihar L.C.	1	10	12	10	—	—	8	11	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	65(1)[(c)]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2[(d)]
Goa L.A.	1(1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4(4)	—	—	2(1)[(e)]
Gujarat L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	5(1)	4(1)	—	5(3)	6	5(1)	5(1)	8(2)	—	4	2	5(2)	—	—	20[(f)]
Karnataka L.C.	—	9	8	—	8(1)	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	4(3)	4	6	3(3)	5	7(33)	2	7	5(2)	—	1	1	5 (18)	—	—	7(2)[(g)]
State/Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	—	2[(h)]
Nagaland L.A.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	2(1)	3	5	—	—	5	—	4	5	—	1	1	2	—	—	59(37)[(i)]
Punjab L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	(30)	1(2)	—	—	(106)	1(5)	—	3 (5)	—	—	—	(74)	—	—	1(1)[(j)]
Telangana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telangana L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69[(k)]
West Bengal L.A.	—	12	12	—	12	11	12	—	12	—	11	13	11	1	—	305[(l)]
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.##	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

** Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

a) Act Implementation Committee-1, Local Funds Accounts Committee-1, Ethics Committee-1 and Employment Review Committee-1(1)

b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-13, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-7, Internal Resources Committee-28, Nivedan Committee-7(6), Question and Calling Attention Committee-8, Tourism Development Committee-7, Woman and Child Development Committee-7, Zero Hour Committee-7(3) and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-7

c) Rajbhasha Committee-7, Paper Laid on the Table-8, Nivedan Committee-8(1), Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question and Call Attention-8, Zero Hour Committee-8, Ethics Committee-8 and Minority Welfare Committee-8

d) Women and Children Welfare Committee-2

e) First Report (2014) of the Rules Committee-2(1)

f) House Committee regarding NICE Project-2

g) Committees Question and Reference-3, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2 and Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-2(2)

h) Subject Committee II-2

i) Standing Committee-I-5(4), Standing Committee-II-4(3), Standing Committee-III-5(4), Standing Committee-IV-4(5), Standing Committee-V-6(2), Standing Committee-VI-4(3), Standing Committee-VII-4(7), Standing Committee-VIII-5(4), Standing Committee-IX-5(2), Standing Committee-X-3(3), Housing Committee on Environment-1, House Committee on Railway-1, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee

on Women and Children Welfare-2, House Committee on Linguistic-1, House Committee on Rehabilitation-1, Submission Committee-5, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-1 and House Committee on look in the matter of Computerization of Odisha Legislative Assembly-1

j) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(1)

k) Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-2, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporation-6, Committee on Enquiry of Principal Electricity Arrangement-5, Committee on Regulation Review-3, Daivee Aapada Prabandhan Janch Samiti-2, Committee on Commercialization of Education-2, Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-4, Select Committee on the Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014-3, Select Committee on the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Pradyogik Vishwa Vidhyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014-3

l) Committee on papers Laid on the Table-13, Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-1, Committee on Affair of Women and Children-11, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-11, Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-12, Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Animal Resources Development-11, Standing Committee on Higher Education-10, Standing Committee on School Education-12, Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development and Planning-11, Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture and Co-operation and Consumer Affairs-11, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-11, Standing Committee on Home, Personal and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-12, Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-12, Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-12, Standing Committee on Irrigation and Water ways and Water Investigation and Development-12, Standing Committee on Labour-11, Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-11, Standing Committee on panchayats and Rural Development, Land and Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-11, Standing Committee on Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources-11, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11, Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-12, Standing Committee on Self-help Group and Self Employment-11, Standing Committee on social Welfare, Disaster management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-11, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-10 and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-11

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The National Institute of Design Bill, 2014	17.7.2014
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014	17.7.2014
3.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014	17.7.2014
4.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2014	28.7.2014
5.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2014	28.7.2014
6.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014	28.7.2014
7.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014	28.7.2014
8.	The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014	6.8.2014
9.	The Delhi Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014	7.8.2014
10.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014	22.8.2014

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2014
2. The Assam Entry Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. Assam Amastment and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. Assam Venture Madrassa Educational Institutions (Provincialisation of Services) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. Assam Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
6. Assam Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2014
8. Assam Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. Assam Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. Assam Minister's of State and Deputy Minister's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. Salaries and Allowances of the Leader of the Opposition in the Assam Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. Assam Legislative Assembly Member's Salaries, Allowances and Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 2014

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Bihar Vitt Vidheyak, 2014
4. Bihar Takniki Karamchari Chayan Aayog Vidheyak, 2014
5. Bihar Chikitsha Sewa Sansthan aur Vyakti Suraksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Bhartiya Van (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Chhattisgarh Niji Vyavasayik Shikshan Sansthan (Pradesh ka Viniyaman Evam Shulk ka Nirdharan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Antarrashtriya Suchana Praudyogiki Sansthan (IIIT) Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014

4. Chhattisgarh Kushabhau Thakre Patrikarita Evam Jansanchar Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. Chhattisgarh Niji Vishvavidyalaya (Sthapana Evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Takniki Vishvavidyala (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
7. Chhattisgarh Bhu-Rajsava Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
8. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.3) Vidheyak, 2014

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Madhya Pradesh Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Madhya Pradesh Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-06) Vidheyak, 2014
4. Madhya Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Madhya Pradesh Esthaniya Pradhikaran (Nirvachan Apradh) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2014
7. Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
8. Madhya Pradesh Madhastham Adhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2014
2. The Tamil Nadu Establishment of Private Law Colleges (Prohibition) Bill, 2014
3. The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Second Amendment Bill, 2014
5. The Tamil Nadu Entry into Public Places (Removal of Restriction on Dress) Bill, 2014
6. The Tamil Nadu Fishermen and Labourers Engaged in Fishing and Other Allied Activities (Social Security and Welfare) Amendment Bill, 2014
7. The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Amendment Bill, 2014
8. The Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Bill, 2014
9. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Forest-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders, Sand-offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video pirates (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Forest-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders, Sand-offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video pirates (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014

13. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2014
15. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws and the Chennai Metropolitan Area Groundwater (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2014
16. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Rickshaw Regulation Bill, 2014
2. The Tripura Tax on Luxuries in Hotel and Lodging Houses (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Tripura Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Tripura Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014
5. The Tripura Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014
6. The Tripura Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2014
7. The Tripura Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2014
8. The Tripura Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2014
9. The Tripura Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 2014
10. The Tripura Appropriation (No.9) Bill, 2014
11. The Tripura Appropriation (No.10) Bill, 2014
12. The Tripura Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2014
13. The Tripura Appropriation (No.12) Bill, 2014

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Evam Praudyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Gram Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Gram Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014

6. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2014

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Uttarakhand Appropriation (first supplementary of 2014-15) Bill, 2014
2. Uttarakhand State Legislature (removal of disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. Uttarakhand State Legislature (Salary and Allowances of Officers) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. Uttarakhand Subordinate Service Commission Bill, 2014
5. Uttarakhand Sanskrit Education Bill, 2014
6. Uttarakhand Society Registration (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2014

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
		TAMIL NADU			
1.	The Annamalai University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	19.9.2014	—	—	—
		TELANGANA			
1.	The Telangana (Agricultural Produce and Live Stock) Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	14.8.2014 to 16.8.2014	—	—	—
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Added Tax (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 2014	28.7.2014	—	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Second) Ordinance, 2014	28.7.2014	—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 2014	30.7.2014	—	—	—

4.	The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Selection Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	20.8.2014	—	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Homeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	20.8.2014	—	—	—
6.	Dr. Shakuntala Misra Rehabilitation University (for Differently Abled) Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	30.9.2014	—	—	—
	UTTARAKHAND				
1.	The Uttarakhand State Mineral Development Board Ordinance, 2014	—	—	—	—
2.	The Uttarakhand State Infrastructure Development Board Ordinance, 2014	—	—	—	—
3.	The Uttarakhand State Lokayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE–WISE), (AS ON 30.9.2014)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DP	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam	14	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Bihar	40	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–
Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goa	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gujarat	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haryana	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Jharkhand	14	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka	28	17	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerala	20	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madhya Pradesh	29	26*	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maharashtra	48	22	2	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manipur	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meghalaya	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mizoram	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nagaland	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odisha	21	1	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Rajasthan	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu	39	1	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telangana	17	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tripura	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttarakhand	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	–	34	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chandigarh	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Daman & Diu	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NCT of Delhi	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lakshadweep	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puducherry	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	543	280*	44	37	34	19	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	CPI	AINRC	KC (M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	AIM EIM	SWP	IND	Total	Vacan–cies
Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–
Bihar	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–
Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
Goa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Gujarat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–
Haryana	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Karnataka	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
Kerala	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	20	–
Madhya Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28*	–
Maharashtra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	47	1
Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Odisha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1
Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Rajasthan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Tamil Nadu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	39	–
Telangana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–
Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Uttarakhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Uttar Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–
West Bengal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Daman & Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	–
NCT of Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Puducherry	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	540*	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

AGP–Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB–All India Forward Block; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC–All Indian Trinamool Congress; AUDF–Assam United Democratic Front; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF–Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA–Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI (M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)–Haryana Janhit Congress (BL); INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; IUME–Indian Union Muslim League; JKNC–Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)–Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)–Kerala Congress (M); MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK–Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi; YSRC–Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 24 NOVEMBER 2014)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4[a]	–	11	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
3.	Assam	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[b]	–	7	–
4.	Bihar	16	–	4	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	16	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
6.	Goa	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
8.	Haryana	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[c]	–	3	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[d]	–	4	–
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[e]	1	5	1
12.	Karnataka	12	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[f]	2	12	–
13.	Kerala	9	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1[g]	–	9	–
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10[h]	1	18	1
16.	Manipur	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
18.	Mizoram	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
19.	Nagaland	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[i]	–	1	–
20.	Odisha	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7[j]	2	10	–
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3[k]	–	7	–
22.	Rajasthan	10	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–
23.	Sikkim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[l]	–	1	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	–	–	1	–	11	–	1	4[m]	–	18	–
25.	Telangana	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3[n]	–	7	–
26.	Tripura	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
27.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	10	–	–	–	14	–	–	2	31	–
29.	West Bengal	16	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	12[o]	–	16	–
Union Territories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
31.	Puducherry	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
32.	Nominated	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10[p]	–	12	–
	TOTAL	245	67	43	10	9	12	11	14	2	63	9	240	5

Others
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP–3, TRS–1
(b) BPF–1
(c) INLD–1
(d) J&KNC–2
(e) RJD–1, JMM–1
(f) JD(S)–1
(g) KC(M)–1
(h) NCP–6, SS–3, RPI(A)–1
(i) NPF–1
(j) BJD–7
(k) SAD–3
(l) SDF–1
(m) DMK–4
(n) TDP–3
(o) AITC–12
(p) Nominated–10

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal(U)	Janata Dal(S)	Other Parties	Indepen-dent	Total	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	126	78	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	40[(a)]	2	126	—
Bihar L.A.	243	5	88	—	1	—	—	119	—	24[(b)]	5	242	1
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	1[(c)]	1	91	—
Goa L.A.	40	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	5[(d)]	5	40	—
Gujarat L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	225	124	44	—	—	—	—	—	40	8[(e)]	9	225[$]	—
Karnataka L.C.	75	28	31	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	75	—
Kerala L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	231	58	165	—	—	—	4	—	—	2[(f)]	3	231[$]	—
Maharashtra L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meghalaya L.A.	60	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	16[(g)]	13	60	—
Mizoram L.A.	40	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6[(h)]	—	40	—

Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	147	16	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	118[(i)]	2	147	—
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sikkim L.A.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31[(j)]	1	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A	235	5	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	212[(k)]	—	235[$]	—
Tripura L.A.*	60	10	—	49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Telangana L.A.	119	21	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	88[(l)]	1	119	—
Telangana L.C.	40	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22[(m)]	—	40	4
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	35	28	—	—	—	3	—	—	5[(n)]	—	71	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A*.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	6	—	—	—	59	—	—	27[(o)]	4	98	2
West Bengal L.A.	295	38	1	30	2	—	—	—	—	214[(p)]	1	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	67	8	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29[(q)]	1	67[$]	—
Puducherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures

** Information received through Fax, but not readable

$ Including Speaker

a) All India United Democratic Front-18; Bodoland People's Front-12; Asom Gana Parishad-9; All India Trinamool Congress-1

b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-24

c) Nominated

d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3 and Goa Vikas Party-2

e) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3; Karnataka Janata Party-2; Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1; Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1; Speaker-1

f) Speaker-1 and Nominated-1

g) North East Social Democratic Party-1, United Democratic Party-8, National People's Party-2, Garo National Council-1 and Hill State People's Democratic Party-4.

h) Mizo National Front-5; Mizo Peoples' Convention-1
i) Biju Janata Dal-117; Samatakranti Dal-1
j) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-21; Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-10
k) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-151; Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam-28; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-23; Pattali Makkal Katchi-3; Manithaneya Makkal Katchi-2; Puthiya Thamizhagam-2; All India Forward Bloc-1; Nominated Member-1; Speaker-1
l) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-63; Telegu Desam Party-15; All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7 and Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-3
m) Telegu Desam Party-7; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-4, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2; Progressive Democratic Front-1; Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2; Nominated-6
n) Uttarakhand Krantik Dal-1; Others-3 and Nominated Member-1
o) Samajwadi Party-21; Rashtriya Lok Dal-1; Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-5; Independent Group-4
p) All India Trinamool Congress-191; All India Forward Bloc-11; Revolutionary Socialist Party-6, Domocratic Socialist Party-1; Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)-1 and Nominated-1
q) Aam Aadmi Party-28; Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

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